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DAILY REPORT

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DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT INDIA, PAKISTAN

OW070855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0702 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 7 KYODO -- Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiji Nakajima will visit India and Pakistan beginning next week to promote relations between Japan and the two countries, and probably to pave the way for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit there next year, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

It will be the first visit to the two countries by a Japanese prime minister since the late Hayato Ikeda went there in 1961.

The officials said the two countries, so far regarded as an "air pocket" in Japanese diplomacy, are becoming more important for Japan -- India as a core member of nonaligned countries and Pakistan as a frontline country facing the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Pakistan is strategically important because of its position close to Japan's vital oil traffic route from the Middle East to Northeast Asia, according to the officials.

They said Nakajima is expected to take up Nakasone's possible visit to the two countries in two official meetings, one in New Delhi on December 16 and 17, and the other in Islamabad on December 19 and 20. He is scheduled to leave for India next Wednesday. The officials also said Nakajima hopes to meet with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yakub Ali Khan.

Nakajima is expected to convey the Japanese Government's intention to positively consider expanding Japan's investment in India and imports from that country. He will assure Pakistan of Japan's continued aid to Afghan refugees, according to the officials. They said Nakajima will also discuss the Afghan situation and Iran-Iraq war during his talks with Pakistan officials.

JAPAN TO PROVIDE CULTURAL GRANT TO CHINA

OW061237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 6 KYODO -- Japan will provide China with a 50 million yen (0.2 million dollars) cultural grant for the purchase of books under an agreement signed Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry said.

The ministry said the signing took place in Beijing between Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and Chinese Vice Education Minister Huang Xinbai.

China has been promoting a project to place more Japanese books for education and research in the libraries of 22 major Chinese universities, the ministry said.

POLL REVEALS HALF SUPPORT NAKASONE PARTY

OW070833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 7 Dec 83

[By Ichiro Nakagawa, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo Dec 8 KYODO -- Nearly half of Japanese voters supported Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's party in an opinion poll published Thursday in spite of his main political patron's conviction in the nation's largest postwar bribery scandal.

But it is still early to predict the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will win a convincing victory in the December 18 general election -- a working majority of more than 270 seats in the 511-member House of Representatives.

The poll was carried out by KYODO NEWS SERVICE covering 3,000 voters across the nation Saturday and Sunday and 2,140 of them responded. It showed 48.1 percent of the pollees supported the conservative LDP, in unbroken power since 1955, while support for the combined opposition, including Socialists and Communists, was 29.8 percent.

But the poll found what keeps the LDP on tenderhooks -- increases in don't knows and don't supports, a group of undecided voters which could swing election outcome. This fact revives memories of a crushing defeat the LDP suffered in the 1979 general election under the late prime minister and LDP president Masayoshi Ohira, two men before Nakasone. Many don't knows and other indifferent voters absented themselves from the polls and the LDP won only 248 seats, less than a simple majority of 256 seats. Bitter intraparty feuding ensued, damaging the LDP's prestige.

One year later, however, they swung massively to the conservatives to cast sympathy votes following the sudden death of Ohira during campaigning, contributing to the party's landslide general election victory, KYODO analysts said. The LDP won a comfortable majority of 286 seats.

The coming general election was called after a concerted opposition boycott of Diet (parliament) business, lasting more than one month, caused by the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed payoff scandal. After a trial lasting more than seven years at the Tokyo District Court, Tanaka, dubbed kingmaker or shadow shogun because of his adroitness in backstage politics, was given a four-year prison sentence in October for taking a slush fund from U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while prime minister in the early 1970's.

KYODO analysts pinned the blame of the decline in LDP popularity on the handling of the Tanaka affair by Nakasone and LDP men behind him who resisted opposition pressure that an oust-Tanaka resolution be put to vote at the lower house.

The poll showed people in farming areas, a conventional stronghold for the LDP, fishermen and small business entrepreneurs were main LDP backers, while those with higher educational background disfavored it. The LDP was favored only by 43 percent of women voters.

It gave 15 percent for the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), down 0.7 percent from the previous October poll, 4.9 percent for the Buddhist-oriented Komeito, up 0.1 percent, 4 percent for the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), unchanged, and 2.9 percent for the Japan Communist Party (JCP), down 0.4 percent. The survey found 21.4 percent of the pollees supported no party or could not answer, up from 18.7 percent.

Support for the main opposition JSP remained low in spite of the inauguration this autumn of a new setup led by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, KYODO analysts noted. The survey also found popularity of the one-year-old Nakasone Cabinet went up this month to 47.4 percent from 45.9 percent in October. Non-support for the Cabinet also increased, though only slightly, to 42.1 percent from the 41.5 percent.

Nakasone's diplomatic activities were rated high among those supporting his Cabinet. Last month he met U.S. President Ronald Reagan, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

At the time of the lower house dissolution November 28, the LDP had 286 seats, the JSP 101, Komeito 34, the DSP 31, the JCP 29, the New Liberal Club 10, and the United Social Democratic Party three. There were four independents and 13 vacancies.

The LDP put up 337 official candidates, the JSP 144, Komeito 59, the DSP 54, the JCP 129, the NLC 17, the USDP four. There are also some candidates recommended by these parties and 91 others belonging to minor parties or independents.

PRIME MINISTER SETS SIGHTS ON ECONOMY, REFORM

Backs Growth Target

OW060415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday basically favored the view expressed recently by Economic Planning Agency [EPA] chief Jun Shiozaki that Japan should aim to achieve a real economic growth rate of more than 4 percent in the next fiscal year.

Nakasone stood behind the chief economic planner in a raging dispute over Japan's economic growth target for fiscal 1984, starting in April, when both met after a Cabinet meeting Tuesday morning, government officials said. The EPA figure is higher than the Finance Ministry considers prudent if inflation is to continue to be held down.

Describing the 4 percent target as "based on intuition" rather than on EPA's official estimates, Shiozaki said it was feasible because Japanese businesses are expected to earn greater profits in the second half of fiscal 1983. He also said Japan's industrial and mining production and corporate investments are likely to expand next year.

The recent official discount rate cut from 5.5 percent to 5 percent and its ensuing interest rate declines as well as the moves toward a stronger yen are also expected to have themselves felt in the Japanese economy, he explained. The EPA chief said he expected 2.5 percent of the 4 percent growth to rely on domestic demand with the remainder to be gained from exports.

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, who also sat on the Nakasone-Shiozaki meeting, told the press after a Cabinet meeting that it is now certain that Japan will achieve a 3.4 percent growth rate in the current fiscal year, an official projection earlier announced by the government.

Wins Budget Plan Support

OW061257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 6 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry decided Tuesday to prepare the fiscal 1984 budget in conformity with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's 10-point plan announced in Kyoto earlier in the day, ministry sources said.

Ministry officials believe that Nakasone's ideas are basically in accord with their general budgetary plan for the next fiscal year starting in April 1984. They regard the prime minister's plan as tantamount to instructions on budget compilation, the sources said.

The ministry, therefore, plans to limit general account expenditures to about 50.5 trillion [yen] -- (216 billion dollars), up a mere 200 billion yen (855 million dollars) or 0.2 percent from the current fiscal year's 50,379.6 billion (215.3 billion dollars). In the ministry's view, such a meager increase would be in tune with the prime minister's avowed intention to keep the fiscal 1984 budget to the current year's level, the sources said.

To implement Nakasone's pledge of a 1 trillion yen (4.27 billion dollars) income and residence tax cut, as reconfirmed Tuesday, the ministry plans to increase liquor and commodity taxes to make up for the revenue decline.

However, the sources said, the ratio of tax revenues to the national income will be held down to the present 23.7 percent in accordance with the prime minister's plan. Besides, the ministry will adjust tax preferences -- mainly for businesses -- and strive to increase non-tax revenues.

In accordance with the prime minister's target of quickening the nation's economic growth from the current fiscal year's estimated 3.4 percent in real terms, the ministry will secure adequate outlays for public works and take measures to make positive use of private funds for public projects.

The ministry hopes that the quickened economic growth will bring an increase in tax revenues, which now tend to stagnate, the sources said. Regarding the planned tax cut, emphasis will be laid upon reducing the tax burdens not only on middle- and high-income brackets, but also on working women as the prime minister promised in his 10-point plan, the sources said.

Specifically, the tax exemption on working housewives' income will be increased, they said.

The ministry intends to submit its draft budget to the new Cabinet, to be formed late this month following the December 18 general election, in the middle of January.

Education Reform Scheduled

OW070417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Osaka Dec 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday the government will start reforming the present educational system centering on the deviation value -- a statistical standard measuring students' academic ability -- from fiscal 1985. His remarks came when he met newsmen at a hotel here during his lower house general election campaign trip.

The prime minister said the educational reform will start on a long-term perspective as the government is now going ahead with its first priority of administrative reform, aimed at the simplification of its organization and the improvement of its deficit-ridden finances.

Nakasone said the government will pave a way to the abolition of the deviation value system and will reform the unified scholastic achievement test for national and public universities held prior to the universities' own examinations. Nakasone also said the government will review the present 6-3-3 educational structure -- six years in elementary school, three years in junior high and three years in senior high school. He said the reports and the thinking of students, their parents and the Japan Teachers' Union will be taken into consideration.

The prime minister added the ignorance of Japanese ways of etiquette and ethics was the basic cause of current devastation of the education system. The Education Ministry reported there were violent incidents in one out of seven junior high schools across the country in 1982.

BRIEFS

OPTICAL DISC MEMORY -- Tokyo Dec 1 KYODO -- Toshiba Corp. Thursday put on sale an optical disc recording system with what it claims to be the world's largest memory capacity. The "Tosfile 3200" can store up to 60,000 sheets of information in terms of A4 size paper on a single optical disc. The system stores information using laser beams for immediate retrieval on a display screen. A unit of the system sells for 14 million yen (60,000 dollars). [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 1 Dec 83 OW]

PLANS TO CREATE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE DENOUNCED

SK061215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- The moves to establish a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance had been started up as part of the aggressive strategy aimed at dominating Asia and the world under the U.S. imperialists' "collective security plan" to form a "NATO"-type military bloc in the Pacific [word indistinct]. They entered a full-dress stage when Reagan, war fanatic, took office in the United States and the militarist Nakasone government appeared in Japan.

Following Nakasone's tour of South Korea and the United States early this year, U.S. State Secretary Shultz visited Japan and South Korea. This showed that the criminal move to fabricate the tripartite military alliance were put in real earnest.

The military tieups between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists have been strengthened as never before in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' criminal plan to hasten the formation of the tripartite military alliance system.

The U.S. imperialists are promoting the collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries by means of drawing the Japanese reactionaries deeper into the criminal war provocation moves in South Korea and turning their military bases in Japan into a spring-board for war of aggression against the Korean people. This is made plain by the fact that during the "Team Spirit-83" war exercises in spring last, the U.S. military bases in Japan widely used as operation, supply and launching bases [words indistinct] the Japanese liner between Shimonoseki and Pusan was mobilized in carrying aggression troops and war means.

The criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to hasten the formation of the tripartite military alliance was brought into bolder relief by Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea some time ago. As is known, during his visit to Japan, Reagan weaved a plot with the Japanese reactionaries to [words indistinct] Japanese militarist force as a shock brigade for Asian aggression and hurl the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into the Korean front, and in South Korea he reaffirmed the criminal scheme for "[words indistinct] Pacific" and "promotion of regional collusion."

According to a recent issue of the Japanese weekly magazine SHUKAN POST, the so-called "script of Korean war" written by the Reagan clique plans to draw the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into the Korean front in case of "emergency" through the three-stage operations -- rear support to the South Korean puppets, shipment into South Korea and participation in battle. Exposing this fact, the magazine said that the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance [words indistinct] supreme goal.

Facts show how desperately the Reagan clique is trying to draw the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into the Korean front by completing the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and what grave stage the intrigues have reached.

SOUTH KOREAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. TRIP CONDEMNED

SK070430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- The puppet defense minister left Seoul for the United States on December 5 at the call of his master, the U.S. imperialists, according to a report of "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" from Seoul.

The U.S. imperialists would show the puppet an exhibition of tanks manufactured on a "trial basis" to suit the lay of the land of Korea and discuss with him the details of the "plan for [word indistinct] to the modernisation" of the puppet army and the "plan for military buildup" of the U.S. imperialists' aggression forces in South Korea and so on which were mapped out during Reagan's South Korea tour. Around the South Korean tour of the warmaniac Reagan, the U.S. imperialists are producing new-type tanks in real earnest to be used in war in Korea, while resorting to criminal moves to unleash war of aggression in Korea.

They send warmongers one after another to South Korea these days to promote the war plan on the spot. On the other hand, they summon puppets to the United States to incite a war fever and encourage them to war provocation against the northern half of Korea.

SOVIET PAPER CITED DENOUNCING VESSEY'S ASIAN TOUR

SK061052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 3 (KCNA) -- The December 1 issue of the Soviet paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN carried an article titled "Militarist Tripartite Alliance" denouncing the tour of Japan and South Korea of the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Noting that one of the basic purposes of Reagan's Far Eastern tour was to frame up a U.S. Japan-South Korea military strategic alliance, the paper said that Washington schemes to impose its will on independent countries in the Far East and Southeast Asia through this alliance.

It further said: In Seoul Vessey discussed concrete measures to realize the agreement between the bosses of the anti-popular clique and Reagan, especially the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the south of the Korean peninsula, "modernization" of the U.S. nuclear arsenals and increase of war potentials of the puppet regime.

The Reagan administration plans to render 230 million dollars of military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in 1984.

The problems of actively involving Japan in the military axis and making Japan more greatly help to maintain the pro-American dictatorial "regime" in South Korea were basic agenda items at the talks the visitor from Washington held in Tokyo.

The close military and political relations between Japan and South Korea are realized through the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist tripartite alliance on the script written by the strategists of the U.S. Defense Department.

'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' MEDIA CAMPAIGN REPORTED

SK070819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 7 Dec 83

["Korean People Arm Themselves With Anti-imperialist, Class Consciousness" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- Many working people, youth and children are visiting every day the hall of the outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum. They clench their fists, seeing historical evidences indicting the thrice-cursed brutal outrages and crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953). The murderous atrocities of the U.S. imperialists in Sinchon County of South Hwanghae Province and other parts of Korea 30 odd years ago make the Korean people hardly repress a burning hatred for them.

Class education is conducted in diverse forms and methods among the working people, youth and children. Newspapers, radios and televisions publish many articles exposing and denouncing the aggressive crimes, brutal atrocities and new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, their stooge the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries.

"The Fatherland Liberation War" (Parts 1-6), "Sinchon Indicts U.S. Imperialists," "South Korea, a Land of Resistance" and other documentary films are screened on TV. The indignation of the Korean people at the enemies can be seen in newspapers, televisions and socialist construction sites. "Our Faith Is One," "We Will Defend the Sea of Our Fatherland Forever," "Korea Is One" and other songs expressing the revolutionary stamina and staunch fighting spirit of the Korean people are ringing aloud.

Class education is conducted brisk by comparing the different realities of North and South Korea with one another. Education through feature films such as "Yong Su and Yong Ok in the Socialist Homeland" and "Lot of Kum Hui and Un Hui" showing the superior socialist system and the corrupt South Korean society, lecture, explanation, conversation and story telling are widely conducted. Literary works and other materials based on class education are produced in large numbers. Particular attention is directed to enhancing the class consciousness of youth and children. Oratorical contests on the subjects "U.S. Imperialism Is Sworn Enemy of the Korean People," "Let Us Not Forget the Miserable Past Life of Our Peasants" and so forth, meetings of appreciating films and fine art works and question-and-answer study contests are briskly conducted among them.

Class education is closely combined with the revolutionary practice of people. The working people promote production and construction with a firm determination to fight to the end against imperialism and class enemy.

SOUTH'S PLAN TO IMPROVE BUREAUCRACY NOTED

SK060815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- The "social purification committee," one of the fascist repressive tools of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, fabricated the so-called "step for liquidating indolence of government officials" on December 1, according to a radio report from Seoul. It mainly provides for issuing "warning" and taking other disciplinary steps against "government officials" working in an indolent way and "reflecting this in personnel affairs" and strictly controlling protests under an assumed or anonymous name.

This is vicious moves to put down the mounting resisting spirit of "officials" of the puppet ruling organs and make them meekly execute the anti-popular policy of the puppet clique.

VRPR DENOUNCES SOUTH KOREA'S PLANNED 1984 BUDGET

SK060926 (Clandestine) Voice of the KPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] People, how are you? In this hour for the station commentary, we will discuss the new year budget.

As you know, on 2 December, despite all people's unanimous opposition, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed a tyrannical act of having the new year budget forcibly passed by mobilizing the gangsters of the DJP. According to the new year budget, the revenue amounts to 10,966.7 billion won, a 5.3 percent increase over this year's budget, and expenditures are fixed at 10,386.2 billion won.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling as if the new annual budget were a popular one for the good of the economy and people's livelihood, saying: The new year budget is a budget in black ink whose general expenditures are smaller than those of the previous year -- for the first time since the establishment of the government. The freezing of the budget is the manifestation of the strong will for the stabilization of the commodity prices, and it is for the good of the healthy financial structure. This is nothing but a trick to deceive the masses and to cover up the antipopular and reactionary nature of the new annual budget.

As all of you know, though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring as if the new year budget were a frozen one, the budget is an expanded one, and it is a war budget and a budget for the exploitation of the masses. If the new year budget is a frozen one as claimed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the people's tax burden should be frozen along with revenues and expenditures. Nonetheless, revenues are increased by as much as 550 billion won as compared with this year. This proves that the new annual budget is not a frozen one, but an expanded one.

The new annual budget is also a war budget. This is shown by the fact that, although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about the curtailment of expenditures, the ring increased the so-called defense spending, which account for most of the expenditures. According to the new annual budget, defense spending, the direct military spending, amounts to 3,451.6 billion won, more than one third of total expenditures. This means that defense spending is 30.8 billion won more than this year. Also, spending for plain-clothes policemen are increased by 4.3 billion won.

The new annual budget is also a vicious budget for exploiting the masses. This is corroborated by the fact that, although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about a frozen budget, the ring has drastically increased internal revenues. According to the new annual budget which the Chon Tu-hwan ring has forcibly passed, domestic spending will be 413.1 billion won more than this year; defense spending is increased by 101.2 billion won; and the education allotment is increased by as much as 36.1 billion won. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme for exploitation through taxes, the rate of people's tax burden is increased by 1.7 percent from this year's 18.9 percent to 20.6 percent in the next year. Accordingly, the per capita tax burden is increased by 22,000 won from this year's 271,000 won to the 293,000 won of the new year.

The new budget is the vicious budget for exploiting people. This also can be shown by the fact that the rate of indirect taxation is continuously increasing. According to data, the rate of indirect taxation was 60.8 percent in 1982, was increased to 63.4 percent in 1983, and in the new year the rate of indirect taxation increases to 64.3 percent, a 0.9 percent increase over this year. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's systematic increase of the rate of indirect taxation like this is wickedly aimed at extorting more taxes by soothing people's resistance to tax collection.

While freezing wage increases under the pretext of stabilizing commodity prices, the ring is only further strengthening the exploitation of people through taxes. Where else can such a vicious act of strangling people's livelihood be found?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring as if the new budget were for the good of the economy and a stabilized people's livelihood, saying: The new annual budget is a frozen budget. It reflects the strong will to stabilize commodity prices. This notwithstanding, the ring cannot possibly conceal the antipopular and reactionary nature of the new year budget as a war budget and a budget for exploiting the masses.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 8TH PLENUM DECISIONS URGED

SK050833 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 4 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 5 December editorial: "Let All of Us Vigorously Rise in Implementing the Decisions of the Eighth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee"]

[Text] The Eighth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee was held under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The plenum discussed the plan for developing the people's economy in 1984 and adopted the pertinent decisions. In the eighth plenum, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings that elucidate the ways and means for successfully implementing next year's people's economic plan and effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction. The teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the leading guideline we would firmly grasp in socialist economic construction and the encouraging banner which vigorously calls the entire party and people to a new struggle and feat.

The eighth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, held at a time when a bright prospect is opening in the struggle to implement the majestic socialist construction program set forth in the sixth party congress, is an important meeting which carries great significance in the history of our party and our country's socialist construction. The eighth plenum brought about an occasion of a new turn in our country's socialist economic construction. The plenum set forth as the central task of next year's economic construction opening a firm vista for conquering the 10 major prospective goals ahead of schedule by vigorously conducting the construction works in the Sunchon, Chongjin, Hamhung, Angju, and Nampo areas, normalizing production at a high level with the full-load operations of the existing factories and enterprises, and improving the people's living standard much further, and appealed to the entire party and all the people to wage a vigorous march for their implementation.

Trying to achieve an epochal advance in socialist economic construction and in improving the people's living standard with the whole nation rising once again and beating the drum of revolution is the spirit of the eighth plenum. Herein is contained the party's intention and resolve of trying to make our fatherland a world economic power and bring the people more affluent and civilized lives through the brilliant implementation of the decisions of the sixth party congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: to successfully carry out the long-range tasks in socialist economic construction set forth by our party, the entire party and all the people should rise and wage a tense struggle and enact endless innovations and upsurges in all domains of the people's economy. We are today at an important time when we should achieve a new leap in socialist economic construction. In the past, the workers, including our working class, achieved a brilliant success by upholding the militant program set forth by the sixth party congress and vigorously waging the struggle of economic construction under the wise leadership of the party and leader.

The chuche character of industry was strengthened, the production of it was rapidly increased, and a firm guarantee which enables us to conquer the major targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's was brought about. A proud achievement was made in this year's implementation of the people's economic plan. To achieve new long-range goals, however, a more vast task should be implemented.

The next year, 1984, is the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan and a very important year in which we should effect a new advance in implementing the decisions of the sixth party congress.

Next year, in accordance with the decisions of the eighth plenum, we should vigorously wage the struggle to accelerate the construction for conquering the strategically important targets, which include those of steel, nonferrous metal, coal, power, chemicals, and fibers, to normalize production, and to improve the people's living standard. By so doing, 1984 will shine as the year of a new turn in the history of our country's socialist construction, and we will achieve a great advance in implementing the majestic 10 major prospective goals.

Just in the fact that the specific situation and long-standing demand of the development of our country's people's economy was correctly reflected and that both the present and future tasks in the socialist construction were enabled to be successfully solved lies the correctness of the decisions of the eighth plenum. The eighth plenum is vigorous demonstration of the wisdom of the leadership of our party, which leads our socialist construction to a single road of endless upsurges.

In recent years, our party has laid the firm foundation for attaining the 10 major prospective targets, including the peaks of steel and nonferrous metal, and has opened a wide road for effecting an upsurge in economic construction this time again. This displays the tested leadership and extraordinary driving force of our party, which always deeply understands the mature demands of economic development and vigorously organizes and mobilizes the entire party, the whole country, and all the people to meeting the demands.

The militant task for next year's economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenum is exciting all party members and workers of the nation and vigorously inciting them to new struggles and feats. Because it provided a brilliant prospect and a great encouragement to our workers, the plenum serves as a milestone which puts a new spur to our march for creating the speed of the 1980's.

The task set forth in the eighth plenum is very weighty and vast. We are equipped, however, with all the conditions we need to ably implement the assigned task, tiding over any difficulties. We possess the wise leadership of the party and leader, the invincible cohesion and unity of the party and people, and the self-reliant national economy with limitless potential and the mighty technological capability. The situation of our country's economy today is very good, and a broader prospect awaits the economy. All the functionaries, party members, and workers should vigorously accelerate the general march for the implementation of the decisions of the plenum with full (?trust) and fighting spirit, upholding the party's militant call.

Vigorously waging the struggle to implement the decisions of the eighth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee is the glorious and rewarding work for strengthening the country's political and economic might and advancing the socialist construction to a higher stage. When all the people of the nation revolutionarily rise up and set ablaze the flame of a great upsurge, the might of our revolutionary ranks, which are firmly rallied and united around the party and leader can be vigorously demonstrated. Thus, we can deal a big and serious blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooge, thereby advancing the fatherland's reunification and the ultimate victory of revolution.

The present moment when our party has mapped out a new (?operation) for economic construction, is, indeed, the decisive moment at which the entire party and all people should rise up in high spirits. All the domains and units should make full preparations for successfully implementing the party's militant task and determinedly turn out on the road of new advance.

The basic key to effecting a new upsurge by upholding the decisions of plenum is for all functionaries, party members, and workers to firmly renew their ideological determination to certainly implement the task of economic construction. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The question is in what way our functionaries and party members make their determination and wage their struggle.

By further accelerating production and construction, upholding the policy of speed battle set forth by the party, all the functionaries, party members, and workers should accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. The plan for the people's economy in 1984, which foresees a new high development speed is a realistic, dynamic, and positive plan. This is a very vast and arduous task.

All party members and workers should stick to their struggle for implementing the decisions of the plenum with extraordinary resolve and high zeal. At the plenum, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Nothing is impossible to achieve if we work in the struggle spirit and morale displayed by the 10 party members of Nakwon in the difficult time after the war. Emulating their sublime model, all the functionaries, party members, and workers should highly display the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the intention of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed the party's line of giving top priority to coal production and set forth the task for the production of ferrous and nonferrous metal and for developing the industries of processing, electricity, and machine. He also stressed the need to achieve a great innovation in light industry, effect an upsurge in agricultural production, and to develop the work of transportation and external trade.

Implementing these tasks serves as the shortest way to effecting a general upsurge in production by ensuring a positive balance in economic development.

By unconditionally implementing the decisions set forth in the plenum under any circumstances, all the functionaries and workers should fulfill their responsibility before the party and revolution. Particularly, the guidance functionaries should consistently grasp the policies and slogans set forth by the party and should tenaciously push ahead with the work for their implementation.

Today's reality, in which we should achieve a new advance in the economic construction demands that we effect a new turn in work habits and style. Next year's plan for the people's economy foresees that we will implement the vast task of production and construction by relying on our strength, technology, and on our economic foundation. All the sectors and units, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle higher than ever, should mobilize and utilize the inner reserve to the maximum.

Emulating the spirit with which the heroes of the art film, "Pledge of That Day," manufactured a large water pump through self-reliance and arduous struggle on the postwar ruins while thinking of the general circumstances of the nation, the functionaries and workers should accomplish the assigned tasks to the end, mobilizing their own inner reserves. All factories and enterprises should normalize production at a high level through the better use of the existing material, facilities, and labor force and should establish a steely revolutionary spirit of regarding the state plans as laws and carrying them out without fail.

The responsibility the guidance functionaries bear in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the plenum is very weighty. Mingling with the masses with vigorous desire for struggle and a bold offensive spirit and carrying out the work as befitting the master and with vigor is the revolutionary work attitude and workstyle that our functionaries should assume today. As the anti-Japanese guerrilla members achieved endless victories by unhesitatingly and unwaveringly dashing through the difficulties though under such hard circumstances, all the functionaries, overflowing with the obstinate spirit and fighting will and confidence and optimism of the communists, should brilliantly carry out the tasks assigned to them.

Particularly, the functionaries should go down deep into the sites of production, such as the construction sites, coalmines, other mines, corn processing plants, and chicken farms, should correctly grasp the situation and responsibly solve the arising questions by finding out all kinds of potentials. When the functionaries obstinately struggle to implement the party's policy to the end in the seething reality while sharing joys and pains with the masses, surprising miracles will be created anywhere.

Improving the management of economic guidance is the important way to successfully carry out the vast tasks set forth in the plenum. By thoroughly implementing the principles of the socialist economic guidance management and the demand of the Taean work system set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all the sectors and units should bring about a decisive turn in managing and operating the economy.

All the guidance functionaries of the economic agencies, including the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and provincial economic guidance committee, should closely connect the economic organizational work with political work, should correctly combine the collective guidance and streamlined command, and should positively and creatively organize and carry out the work for thoroughly putting into practice the unified and detailed planning and independent economic accounting system. They should also carry out the economic organizational work and production guidance with responsibility and maneuverability, and should highly display the spirit of managing the nation's economy as befitting the master by making the management activities more scientific and meticulously taking the activities into account.

Logistics supply work is important political work to which the functionaries should always cling firmly. By paying deep attention to logistics supply work for workers, the functionaries should see to it that the workers devote all of their strength and wisdom to the performance of revolutionary duties without a slightest inconvenience.

The vigorous conduct of organizational and political work to arouse party members and workers to the implementation of the decisions of the plenum is an important task assigned to party organizations. Party organizations of all levels and functionaries should powerfully wage propaganda and agitation work to establish a discipline in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings at the plenum and the party's intentions to effect a turn in socialist economic construction should penetrate deep into the party members and workers and in which they should be implemented thoroughly and unconditionally. Along with this, party organizations of all levels and the functionaries should concretely plan and coordinate organizational work to carry out the decisions of the plenum. It is particularly important to actively help and lead functionaries to increase further party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness and to organize and command the economic construction battle with the attitude worthy of masters, thereby making the country surge with the struggle to implement the decisions of the plenum and the work sties overflow with revolutionary mettle.

When party organizations vigorously move by increasing combat capabilities and boldly push ahead with the work of implementing the decisions of the plenum, great upsurges in production will be enacted everywhere and the goals of the WPK will be created constantly.

Our party is a mature and tested party which has embroidered the long history of socialist construction with proud victories. When we advance along the road indicated by our party, there can be no fortress which we cannot capture. With this cherished faith deep in our hearts, we should let the honor of our party and the fatherland shine even more by devoting everything to the implementation of the decisions at the plenum.

Let all of us effect an epochal advance in carrying out the program for economic construction in the 1980's by thoroughly implementing the new militant tasks set forth by the party, firmly united around the party Central Committee, led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

SPECIAL ARTICLE ON PROPAGANDA, AGITATION WORK

SK060323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 5 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 6 December special article: "A Firm Guideline Which Effected a Turning Point in the Party's Propaganda and Agitation Work"]

[Text] The party's propaganda and agitation work is an important revolutionary mission facing the party of the working class. Success in the revolutionary struggle and construction work gravely depends on how propaganda and agitation work are conducted. Only the party which properly carries out the ideological indoctrination work with the people can display militant might as the party carrying out the revolution and can lead the socialist and communist cause to victory.

The work of indoctrinating and reforming the people in a revolutionary manner is very difficult and complex. This work can be successfully carried out only by the party which gained rich experiences in and has been disciplined by the revolutionary struggle. It is a great pride of our party that it excellently carried out propaganda and agitation work by always directing deep attention to intensifying this work. The brilliant event in our party's guidance of the ideological work was the publication of a document on 6 December 1978 and waging the struggle to embody it.

Our party extensively elucidated the issues of improving and intensifying the party's propaganda and agitation work in accordance with the development of reality. The document elucidated the need for all party members and workers to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to deeply study the party's revolutionary tradition, and to enhance their technical and working ability and cultural knowledge. The document also put forth detailed guidelines for conducting the party's ideological work including lectures and various agitation works in manifold manners and methods.

The document, which correctly defined the contents of the party's ideological work and elucidated scientific and revolutionary manners and methods to achieve the contents, serves as a firm guarantee for effecting success in the party's ideological work. The revolutionary nature of our party's guidance of ideological work lies in the fact that the party correctly solves the contents and methods in accordance with the mission and duties of the party and that constantly it improves them to meet the demand of the development of the revolution.

Propaganda and agitation work has been actively carried out by our party. Thanks to this, all the people could cherish the burning loyalty to the party and the leader and accelerate socialist construction in firm unity around our party without any wavering, even during the time when the situation was complex and strained.

Improving and strengthening the party's ideological work are an important principle to which our party adheres in leading the revolution and construction, seeking a solution to the question of effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction from ideological work whenever difficult and enormous tasks are laid before the revolution.

This historic document clearly showed such a revolutionary nature of our party's guidance. The document was published during the period when a great advance was effected in vigorous struggle to remodel all society on the chuche idea. Our party was faced with the urgent task of raising to a higher stage the marching movement of our revolution which was vigorously advancing under the banner of the chuche-orientation of the entire society. Our party put forth a new policy by seeking a solution to this important task in further deepening and developing the ideological work.

The contents, form, and method that were elucidated by our party in accordance with the new demand in development of the revolution have been brilliantly embodied and their justness has been fully demonstrated.

Thanks to the correct policy advanced by our party, propaganda and agitation work can more thoroughly serve, fulfilling the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society. In particular, a guarantee was provided for party organizations to newly carry out ideological work in accordance with the development of the realities.

The party organizations could decisively overcome the formalism in ideological work and substantively carry out this work based on a correct line. Thanks to the party's correct policy, the whole party and all society were filled with the party's unitary idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: What is important in establishing the party's unitary ideological system is to firmly arm the entire party with the leader's idea.

It is a basic mission in our party's ideological work to arm all the people with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party put forth the policy forwaging ideological work, paying basic attention to encouraging the party organizations to arm party members and workers with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's policy.

The revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the unitary ideology of our party. The direction of carrying out all tasks in all domains of revolution and construction, as well as strategic and tactical policies, are extensively elucidated in these ideas.

Everyone should know, whenever and wherever he may work, the revolutionary principles elucidated in the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the basic questions of the party's policy. Thus, they can fulfill their mission as fighters for the party and the leader and fight to the end on the single road of revolution.

Assuming the work of arming the party members and workers with the great leader's revolutionary ideas and of deeply explaining the party's policy and revolutionary tradition as a basic question for ideological indoctrination work in order to establish a unitary ideological system, our party encouraged them to fulfill the work under any condition.

The form and method, together with the contents, are very important in the party's ideological work. Even if the contents are good, the ideological work cannot be effectively carried out if the method is poor.

Deeply understanding the important nature in form and method of the ideological work, our party advanced new and creative forms and methods in ideological work. Explaining that the original text of works and teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the basic teaching materials, our party substantively organized and conducted mass study, individual study and the work of conveying the teaching materials. Thus, it enabled all party members and workers to correctly know the basic ideas and contents of the original text of the classical works and the tasks put forth.

It also organized indoctrination, lectures, and agitation in accordance with the practical situation to meet the level of the object, doing away with the fixed formalism in study, debate, and lecture. It elucidated the method of skillfully conducting them in various ways and methods in accordance with the contents, nature, and the object.

Thanks to our party's clear elucidation of the contents and methods of study to arm the party members and workers with the revolutionary ideas of the party and the leader and to its guidance, a great advance was marked in the work of the indoctrination of the unitary idea. All the party organizations vigorously carried out the study of the classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and focused the form and method of ideological indoctrination on this study.

Today, all the people, taking the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's policy as their own flesh and bone and as their faith, live their lives and work based on these ideas. All this is because our party wisely led the indoctrination work of arming the people with the leader's revolutionary ideas and with the party's policy.

Deepening and developing the party's ideological work in accordance with the advance of the revolution are the principle that our party consistently adheres to.

Our party deepened ideological work in harmony with the development of the revolution and is vigorously carrying out the ideological work today in accordance with the mission of the revolution and the demand of the situation. The policies of ideological indoctrination work creatively advanced by our party, including the work of learning and following the unheralded heroes and of education through movies, are demonstrating a great vitality at present.

Today, the important issue in continuously strengthening ideological work in accordance with the party's policy is to constantly deepen the education of the unitary idea. We have already made great achievement in the work of arming all party members and workers with the *chuche* idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. When we continuously carry out the indoctrination of the unitary idea properly, based on this achievement, we can safeguard and complete the revolutionary cause to the end and make the people revolutionaries with firm *chuche* revolutionary traits.

With deep understanding of the significance of education in the *chuche* idea and in the party's policy, party organizations should continually direct their attention to this work. What is important in education in the *chuche* idea is to make the people fully realize the principles and justness of the *chuche* idea developed and enriched by our party and to encourage them to take the *chuche* idea as their firm faith.

By so doing, the party members and workers will confidently foresee the victory of our revolution and will fight to the end without wavering under any circumstance. At the same time, party organizations should make all the people cherish the loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary faith and principle by continuously directing their great attention to education in loyalty and the revolutionary tradition.

At present, it is a very important task to arm party members and workers with the anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit by intensifying class indoctrination for them. Our party vigorously carried out work for the party members and workers to boundlessly hate the imperialists and their stooges and to arm themselves with the spirit of anti-imperialism.

Thus, the party members, workers and youths are highly demonstrating the spirit of living and working always in a revolutionary manner.

Today the reactionary ideological offensive and new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have reached their peak. The rascals are viciously maneuvering to eradicate the socialist system and revolutionary gains, leading the situation in our country to the brink of war.

Under these circumstances, the party organizations should vigorously carry out the indoctrination of revolution and class education together with the education of the unitary idea. What is important in class education is to foster the party members and workers as tenacious revolutionaries who are devoted to their class principles under any circumstance, cherishing the traits and position of the working class.

Party organizations should encourage party members and workers to have a lofty political awareness and class spirit by strengthening anti-imperialist class education. At the same time, they should encourage them to have enmity against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, and a resolve to win the victory in the fight against them.

It is important for all units to establish the revolutionary spirit of study, constantly improving the work of education, lecture, and agitation as elucidated by our party. All the people should deeply study the original text of the great leader's classical works and teachings by normalizing their study and should link the study with practice.

We should constantly improve the organization of the study, lecture, and agitation work by promoting the roles of instructors and agitators.

Today the revolutionary duties facing our party and people are enormous and the situation at home and abroad is complex and strained. The realities demand that we carry out the party's ideological work more vigorously. The party organizations should more firmly consolidate our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically by continuously and thoroughly implementing the party's policy for substantively conducting propaganda and agitation work for the party members and workers.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SEYCELLES ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK050416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 4 received credentials from Callixte Francois Doffay, new Seychellois ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. Present on the presentation ceremony was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, REACTION TO RECENT INFILTRATION

Infiltration Route Disclosed

SK061248 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 6 (YONHAP) -- The two North Korean armed agents captured alive over the weekend infiltrated the southern coast aboard a high-speed spy boat which separated from the mother craft near Japan's Tsushima (Island) after a long detour voyage starting from North Korea's Wonsan Port on Nov. 30, South Korean anti-operation command said Tuesday. The two agents, along with three crew members, boarded the spy boat at about 5:20 p.m. Dec 3 after separating from the mother craft which was at anchor near Tsushima on the Korean Strait, the command said in an interim announcement.

The spy boat came to within about 900 meters of South Korea's southern Tadaepo coast near Pusan port at about 9:40, but could not proceed any further due to log blocks erected for laver culture. Submerged with the help of conduit pipes for respiration, the two agents swam 900 meters, coming ashore at 10:30 p.m., and soon were overpowered by South Korean troops guarding the shorelines, the announcement said. South Korea's combined forces subsequently sank the spy boat, and the three crews members were believed to have been killed.

The 80-ton mother craft, with a maximum cruising speed of 50 knots and accommodation capacity of 20 to 22 persons, were armed with four heat-seeking missiles, two 107-mm rockets, one recoilless gun, machine guns and two radars. The 50-ton spy boat was capable of cruising at the maximum speed of 35 knots, and was armed with two 107-mm rockets, one machine gun, two radars and other espionage equipment, the announcement said.

KYONGHYANG SINMUM Editorial

SK070734 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUM in Korean 6 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Functional Relation Between North Korean Puppets' Intensification of Armed Provocation and the Soviets' Southward Policy: The Ominous Situation Around the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Recently the situation around the Korean peninsula has become even more uncertain in the wake of the incidents which developed unexpectedly, and it is becoming more and more likely that we will face an unforeseen variable. In particular, the North Korean puppet spies' infiltration of the coastal area of Tadaepo of Pusan has disclosed a limitation in the relations between the North Korean puppets and Communist China, because the infiltration was attempted following Communist China's pledge to exercise its influence over North Korea.

At the same time, the recent appearance of many Soviet planes in our air defense identification zone above the waters adjacent to Tok-to makes us worry about a possible relationship between the demonstration of Soviet military strength and the southward provocation of the North Korean puppets. There are presently various indications that the North Korean communist group is in a desperate position because of the growing internal political unrest and the friction that has developed out of its pro-Communist China policy. One of them is the aftermath of the Rangoon bomb terrorism. As the truth of the Rangoon incident has been disclosed, North Korea-Communist China relations have become uncomfortable, and it now even seems that the Kim Chong-il faction of North Korea has been forced to change its policy toward the outside.

Meanwhile, however, in contrast to Communist China, the Soviet Union, entirely ignoring the atrocity of the North Korean puppets, the truth of which has been fully disclosed in the course of the Rangoon trials, is continuing to persist in its stand to support and back up the North Korean puppets. This can be construed as political support for the North Korean puppets' hardline policy of armed provocation toward the South. Therefore, this attracts our keen attention, because the Soviet stand toward the North Korean puppets is closely linked with its Asian policy.

An undisguised Soviet policy for southward expansion has been proven by the facts that it downed the Korean Airlines' passenger plane and that its fighter-bombers are flying through the skies above the East Sea to be deployed at the Da Nang base on the Indochina peninsula. The Western allies are threatened by the Soviet military buildup in the North Pacific, which is characterized by the fortification of the military bases in the areas between Petropavlovsk and Vladivostok, and its active infiltration of the Southeast Asia. Moreover, through the use of Vietnam, which is hostile to Communist China, as a military base, the Soviet Union has secured a vantage point from which it can threaten the southern part of Communist China.

In addition, the Soviet Union, by aiming at all of Asia through the increased deployment of SS-20 mid-range missiles, is implementing the so-called nuclear-missile-blackmail diplomacy. Since the Soviet Union is experiencing political difficulties in Western Europe, because of the determined U.S. deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles there, it is possible that the Soviets will launch a wanton playing with fire in an effort to offset the Western Europe difficulties by intensifying its Asian strategy. In particular, in Northeast Asia, as the ROK-U.S.-Japan security cooperation is likely to be specified in the wake of U.S. President Reagan's visits in November, the Soviet Union seems to be desperate to find a counterstrategy. The undisguised southward deployment of Soviet submarines and fighters is also thought to be an effort to exert psychological threats and political pressure on South Korea, Japan, and Communist China, which together surround the Soviet Union in Asia.

Those who are eyeing this, it can be said, are the hardliners of North Korea led by Kim Chong-il. It is entirely possible that North Korea will attempt to exploit the Soviet's hardline anti-U.S. policy in Northeast Asia as an opportunity to renew its relations with the Soviet Union, hoping to offset the limitation in the relations with Communist China. Of course, the relations between Communist China and the North Korean puppets are not simple. As long as they continue to rely on Communist China's massive supply of oil and weapons, such as MIG-19's, the North Korean puppets cannot keep Communist China at a distance. However, as early as the mid 1970's, the North Korean puppets offered Najin port to the Soviet side as a base to accommodate Soviet nuclear submarines. This was, of course, considered an effort to counter the political imbalance produced by the North Korean puppets' inclination to Communist China. Meanwhile, this was also thought to show the intention of continuing to depend on the Soviet Union militarily and thought to be a strategic effort to contribute to the Soviets' policy for southward advance. Accordingly, our concern is that, if the North Korean puppets' armed provocation against the South is meant for this purpose, something horrible could develop. This is because the North puppets will help the Soviets' hardline anti-U.S. policy if Communist China's stress on stability on the Korean peninsula disagrees with their interests. It is certain that the situation around the Korean peninsula is reaching a new stage because of the likelihood of collaboration between the North Korean puppets and the Soviet Union, which is trying to counter the anti-Soviet strategy of the United States, Japan, and Communist China.

The North Korean puppets' continuing armed provocations against the South could be a calculated adventurism aimed at tilting toward the Soviet Union, rather than the maintenance of relations with Communist China. In this regard, we think that, in seeking the Nordpolitik, our country needs a comprehensive strategic flexibility to meet the rapidly changing situation around the Korean peninsula. We stress that we must be extremely watchful over the Soviets' southward military advance and the intensification of the North Korean puppets' armed infiltration of the South.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN EXAMINES PENINSULAR SITUATION

SK061313 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Washington correspondent Song Tae-ho]

[Text] The situation around the Korean peninsula before and after the North Korean puppets' atrocity in Rangoon is very complicated and delicate. It seems that the power circles within the North Korean puppets are in discord and that there is a possibility of Red China changing its attitude toward the Korean peninsula. At the same time, the U.S. moves do not seem simplistic, and it seems to be preparing for a difficult situation in which the hard-line policy toward the North Korean puppets alone will not be sufficient.

There are opinions wondering if we are in the situation in which we should review anew the situation around the Korean peninsula in connection with the events before and after the Rangoon incident.

First of all, some 10 days before the North Korean puppets' atrocity in Rangoon, Red Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping presented to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, then on a visit to Beijing, a 3-point proposal on the questions of the Korean peninsula. Although its content is not new, the fact that Red China, which had been reluctant to discuss the questions of the Korean peninsula with the United States, willingly took the lead in deeply discussing the questions has been interpreted as a big change. At that time, the U.S. and Japanese analysts judged that such a proposal from Red China was not put forth without Kim Il-song's agreement or request.

On 30 September, the United States handed down to all overseas missions the guideline of loosening controls on contact with North Korean puppet officials. Although this policy was made after the Red Chinese proposal, this policy was handed down before the proposal was disclosed. The Department of State explained: Although this policy was worked out a long time ago, it was reserved before being put into effect. But, because the rapist attempt on an American woman by O Nam-chol, a North Korean puppet diplomat at the United Nations, was concluded, this policy was put into effect.

Although this policy was later reserved after the Rangoon incident, it was interpreted as a U.S. gesture responding to the Red Chinese positive attitude toward resolving questions of the Korean peninsula -- or to the change of Kim Il-song's attitude contained in the Red Chinese attitude.

Then, the disaster of the Rangoon explosion took place. Right after the Rangoon incident, the United States took three measures. First, it confirmed its support to ROK security. Second, it asked the ROK to exercise self-restraint. Third, it asked Red China and the Soviet Union to advise North Korean puppets not to commit provocative acts. We can say that all of these measures reflect the U.S. position of seeking to deter war on the Korean peninsula, and they are the moves hinting at the common interests of Red China and the Soviet Union in this connection.

Thereafter, what is noteworthy in the U.S. side's moves was that at every opportunity, the State Department repeatedly touched on "easing tension on the Korean peninsula." To cite an example, at the briefing in Washington before Reagan's visit to the ROK, at the briefing in Tokyo on the eve of his visit to the ROK, and at the briefing in Seoul right after the ROK-U.S. summit talks, a high-ranking State Department official did not fail to say that the question on "easing tension" would be discussed or that the issue was discussed.

Also, such remarks were also cited in the State Department's unusual statement on the result of Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong's visit to the United States. It is the basic position of the ROK and the United States to seek the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula. But, it is worthwhile for us to have doubts why "easing of tension" were cited in the expression of punishing and denouncing the North Korean puppets.

What is also noteworthy in the above statement of the State Department is the demand that "North Korean puppets explain the Rangoon incident." This was a new remark, different from the direction and intensity of the previous remarks denouncing the North Korean puppets.

The Red Chinese moves in the wake of the Rangoon incident, too, attracted attention. Red Chinese party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, then on a visit to Japan, indirectly criticized the North Korean puppets of their atrocity in Rangoon, saying that he opposed anyone's terrorism. He showed sympathy to a Japanese opposition party president who said that the settlement of peace took precedence over the unification of the Korean peninsula. Of course, Hu repeatedly supported Kim Il-song's basic line. But, his support was different from the previous style of unconditionally supporting the North Korean puppets. Then, because of the shock of the Rangoon incident, is Red China trying to keep its distance from the North Korean puppets?

Some of the activities of our government should be noticed with interest. First of all, what attracts our attention is Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong's hasty visit to Japan and the United States no less than 20 days after the ROK-U.S. summit talks. The explanation that he took the time to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, taking his schedule into account, on his way to attend the inauguration ceremony of the Argentine president, did not fully remove our doubts about his hasty trip.

Commenting on the contradiction between the punishment of North Korea and the relaxation of tension, Minister Yi, currently in the United States, said: This is it and that is that. As for our diplomatic offensive against North Korea, it will change only when an "open apology," "punishment of responsible persons," and "steps for prevention of a recurrence" are promised.

These remarks can be interpreted as a somewhat different approach from the previous denunciation of North Korea and the seeking punishment or demanding an explanation of the statement of the U.S. State Department on North Korea. This gives the impression that Korea and the United States are watching the trend of the times by allowing North Korea a little time. Such a change may be based on the logical assumption formed by reports in U.S. papers which probed the cause and background of North Korea's atrocity for nearly a month after the Rangoon incident.

In a 29 November article, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the power struggle within North Korea party explained the Rangoon incident. In other words, the Kim Chong-il faction, the so-called ideal faction, began to seize power, putting down the pragmatists in North Korea. On 1 December, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that North Korea proposed, through Red China, a dialogue with South Korea in the presence of the United States and Red China a day before the Rangoon incident. The paper noted that South Korean officials assumed this was a deceitful peace offensive designed to camouflage the Rangoon barbarity.

On 3 December, however, this paper quoted the remarks of Japanese analysts that the Rangoon bombing may have been worked out by Kim Chong-il and the proposal for dialogue may have been Kim Il-song's idea.

Confirming North Korea's proposal for dialogue, a diplomatic source in Washington noted that South Korea and the United States will not respond to this, thus, suggesting the two nations' attitude of observation. Another source indicated that, as a result of the effort for a diplomatic blockade against North Korea, a serious problem may arise within the power structure in North Korea. After tracing such delicate moves, analysts in Washington assumed that the Rangoon incident was perpetrated out of the misjudgement and ambition of Kim Chong-il, who is preparing for the succession of power, and that there is a strong possibility that Kim Il-song, unaware of the plot, expressed, through Red China, desire for North-South dialogue and his readiness for dialogue with the United States and Japan, requesting Red China's involvement.

Believing that the Rangoon incident had no relation to Kim Il-song's intention, the United States and Red China are keeping step with each other for an offensive against the bellicose Kim Chong-il. Other analysts believe that the United States and South Korea are carefully studying whether or not they can bring Kim Il-song to the dialogue table while seeking to weaken the radical faction in North Korea through a powerful diplomatic offensive against North Korea.

Experts in academic circles in Washington who pay attention to the issue of the Korean peninsula judged that it is possible that a new change in the situation on the Korean peninsula may take place early next year with the advance in relations between the United States and Red China in the event that discords within North Korea are settled.

COSTA RICA SEVERING TIES WITH NORTH WELCOMED

SK070217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 7 Dec (YONHAP) -- The Costa Rican Government broke diplomatic relations with North Korea as of Dec 5 because of Pyongyang's terrorist attack against South Korean President Chon Ju-hwan in Rangoon, Burma, on Oct 9, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez Tuesday formally notified visiting South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho, who is serving as a special presidential envoy to Costa Rica, of his government's decision to terminate all relations with Pyongyang. He also told Yi that Costa Rica would never again establish relations with the communist regime.

The Central American nation has become the first country in the world other than Burma to sever diplomatic relations with Pyongyang over the North Korean-engineered bomb blast that killed 21 people, including 17 South Koreans.

Monge also told Yi that his government does not consider North Korea to be a legitimate state but instead a terrorist group, a Foreign Ministry official said quoting a dispatch from the Korean Embassy in Costa Rica. On Tuesday afternoon, the Costa Rican chief delegate to the U.N. legal committee announced during the committee's meeting that his government had severed diplomatic relations with North Korea because of the Rangoon bombing. Costa Rica established diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1962 and with North Korea in 1974. Costa Rica's action lowered the number of nations that maintain diplomatic ties with Pyongyang to 103. South Korea currently maintains diplomatic relations with 120 nations.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Government welcomed Costa Rica's move. In a statement released Wednesday morning, the Foreign Ministry said that the most effective and appropriate way to prevent the recurrence of terrorist acts in the international community is to impose international sanctions "as decisive as the one the Costa Rican Government has taken."

The Rangoon bombing attack, apparently an abortive assassination attempt on visiting Korean President Chun, killed four Korean Cabinet ministers and many other top presidential aides. However, Chun escaped the blast by only minutes because he was late in arriving at the Aung San Martyrs' Mausoleum where he was to lay a wreath.

The Foreign Ministry statement condemned the terrorist act perpetrated by North Korean agents as "outrageous terrorism against peace, law and order in the international community."

The South Korean Government firmly believes that the measure taken by the Costa Rican Government will set the stage for further strengthening friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the statement added.

DKP Welcomes Break in Ties

SK070401 Seoul YONHAP In English 0457 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 7 (YONHAP) -- Mok Yo-sang, spokesman of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, said Wednesday that the Costa Rican Government's decision to cut diplomatic ties with North Korea was "appropriate retribution for the savage act North Korea has committed." The DKP spokesman commented that the Costa Rican action bears significant diplomatic meaning because the measure was taken by a third country that has no direct involvement in the Rangoon bombing. The bombing killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers.

The spokesman said he hoped that many of the world's peace-loving nations would follow the Central American nation in taking strong sanctions against North Korea.

DJP, KNP Praise Action

SK070708 Seoul YONHAP In English 0656 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party Wednesday welcomed the Costa Rican Government's Dec 5 decision to break diplomatic relations with North Korea calling it "an appropriate measure" reprimanding the terrorist group in the international community.

In a statement announced by party spokesman Kim Yong-tae, the ruling party said: "We anticipate other countries will follow suit in castigating the communist clique that exercises inhuman violence, like the Oct 9 Rangoon bombing attack that killed 21 people, including 17 South Koreans."

The minority Korea National Party also issued a statement praising Costa Rica's action. Spokesman Kim Wan-tae said: "The Central American nation's decision is a declaration of human conscience."

"We call for our government to exert its best diplomatic effort to reveal Pyongyang's belligerent and barbaric nature to all peace-loving countries," Kim added.

YONHAP Analysis

SK070338 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 7 Dec (YONHAP) -- The diplomatic action the Republic of Costa Rica Government took against North Korea Monday made it clear to the world that North Korea's terrorism would only cause the communist regime to be isolated from the international communities, diplomatic observers here agree.

They also say that the Central American nation's sanctions against Pyongyang -- measures to prevent the recurrence of such terrorism and to maintain world peace -- would have a spreading effect to other countries that love peace and freedom.

The Rangoon bombing in October, which astonished not only South Koreans but the world as well, proved that North Korea has not given up its scheme to communize the southern part of the Korean peninsula through war. Although Burma severed all ties, including diplomatic relations, with North Korea and even cancelled its recognition of the Pyongyang government, Costa Rica was the first country -- as a nation not directly involved in the incident -- to take the strongest possible diplomatic action against Pyongyang. It is neither a common nor an easy decision for a country to sever existing diplomatic relations with another country because of an incident with which it has no direct interest, the observers pointed out.

North Korea's attacks against the South will instead help South Korea consolidate its diplomatic superiority over the North in the international diplomatic arena, they said. The observers further said they hoped that Costa Rica's action would be followed by some countries which have reserved a last-minute decision. Costa Rica's move also will encourage some nations, which have diplomatic relations with only North Korea, to set up diplomatic ties with South Korea.

Since the Rangoon bombing, some 40 countries have taken sanctions against or condemned North Korea, in particular, the Australian Government notified North Korea of its intention not to reopen diplomatic ties with Pyongyang, France, New Zealand, the Philippines, Brunei, the Dominican Republic, Oman and the United Arab Emirates reassured South Korea that they would not establish relations with North Korea.

Meanwhile, the isolation of North Korea from the world society would cause it to intensify its provocations of the South, experts on North Korea here said. They recommended that the South Korean Government maintain closer cooperation with friendly countries to cope with North Korea aggression.

Wrapup on Worldwide Reprisals

SK070230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, Dec 7 (YONHAP) -- More than 40 nations have taken diplomatic reprisals against North Korea or declared that they will not establish diplomatic relations with North Korea in retaliation for its bombing attack on a visiting South Korean presidential delegation in Rangoon Oct 9, according to reports filed by South Korean Embassies abroad.

The terrorist attack led Burma to break off diplomatic relations with North Korea. This week, Costa Rica followed suit by severing its diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Japan has decided to restrict contacts by its diplomats with North Korean officials, while the United States has revoked its earlier instruction that was to allow American diplomats to engage in informal contacts with North Korean officials at diplomatic functions.

Meanwhile, Thailand, Venezuela, Jordan and Western Samoa have decided not to accredit North Korean ambassadors despite their diplomatic relations with Pyongyang. Indonesia, Norway and Austria have either cancelled planned North Korea trips by their ranking officials or visits to their countries by North Korean officials, according to the reports. Nepal has postponed indefinitely its king's state visit to North Korea while Singapore has refused a port call by a North Korean vessel allegedly carrying agents.

RADIO REPORTS APRIL RIOT AT WONSAN IN NORTH

SK070414 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The fact that a large-scale riot of residents took place in the port of Wonsan, North Korea last April and was barely brought under control by urgently mobilized military troops was disclosed recently by the Japanese sailors who work on the ship sailing to and from North Korean ports.

According to today's report by NAEWOE PRESS, a relatively large-scale riot of residents took place in Wonsan port early last April and they burned two warehouses in the port, but the riot was put down by the urgently mobilized military troops, the sailors of the Japanese ship which was moored at Wonsan port at that time said. The Japanese sailors are in chorus in saying that the riot of residents at Wonsan port is certainly analogous with the fact that a fire of unknown origin erupted amid the large-scale masses that had gathered, especially in not-so-cold April, and that North Korea abruptly closed Wonsan port and mobilized a number of troops immediately after the fire. Ever since last May, which is immediately after the riot, all foreign ships have been banned from entering Wonsan port, the sailors said.

APPEALS TRIAL OF CHINESE HIJACKERS' OPENS

SK061326 Seoul YONHAP in English 1312 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 6 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul prosecution Tuesday demanded seven to 10-years' imprisonment for six Chinese hijackers of a Chinese commercial jetliner during the first session of the appellate court hijacking trial. The six Chinese led by Zhou Changren, 35, had been indicted by South Korean authorities for violating Korea's aircraft safety, immigration control, firearms control and aircraft navigation laws last July.

During Tuesday's trial session, Zhou, a mastermind of the hijacking of the Chinese Trident national flag carrier, and another accomplice Jiang Hongjun, 23, were both given 10-year prison terms. The other four defendants -- Gao Dongping, a 28-year-old woman, Wu Yunfei, 33, An Weijian, 22 and Wang Yan, 29, were each sentenced to seven years in prison.

The prosecution said that it is a universal practice to punish hijackers severely irrespective of their motive, purpose and ideology in view of an international civil aviation convention to secure air safety. The Seoul prosecution had appealed the Seoul District Court's Aug. 18 sentencing ranging from four to six years.

Originally, the prosecution had asked for seven to 10 year terms as it did again on Tuesday. However, a team of South Korean Defense attorneys pleaded for the immediate release of the hijackers for being not guilty, claiming that the hijacking was made for the cause of justice and did not constitute a crime.

The attorneys said that it is wrong that South Korea has jurisdiction over this case because the hijacking took place over Chinese territorial air space by the Chinese themselves. The co-defendants also told the prosecution that "our statements are just the same as we made in the initial trial. We just tried to fly via Korea to Taiwan in our pursuit of freedom. Far from securing freedom, we have been deprived of the least amount of freedom. We have nothing to say any more," they said.

In the following cross-examination by defense counselors, Zhou said: "All the crew on board any Chinese airplane, military or civilian, are Communist Party members. Because we believed mainland China is part of the Republic of China (Taiwan), we commandeered the airplane only as a means to escape from China where there is no freedom and where people are persecuted to Taiwan where there is freedom." "We stopped by Korea for refueling of the plane. We never had expected Korea would not assist us in our attempt to fly to Taiwan. Everything has come to naught," he added.

Jiang Hongjun told the defense attorneys that "our shooting inside the plane was inevitable to protect our lives because the pilots threatened us with axes and wooden clubs. It was the treatment of the injured crew members that we first requested South Korean authorities to do after landing on a military airstrip in the outskirts of Chunchon City May 5." In reply to the attorneys' question on their health conditions, the defendants said in one voice: "Our whole body is not in good shape because of our broken hearts." Throughout the trial, the six Chinese, appearing to be in good health, acted in a dignified manner.

Ten Taiwanese reporters were among the press corps covering the trial.

CHON ADDRESSES 'SOCIAL PURIFICATION' MOVEMENT RALLY

SK070234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan urged those in leading positions in Korean society as well as public officials Wednesday to act as mature democratic citizens through severe self-reflection and reform of their consciences. "It is more than shameful that quite a few people in leading social positions still remain in an anachronistic state of mind as evidenced in factionalism, corruption and self-righteousness," Chon said in an address to a rally held here to promote "social purification."

Deploing the pursuit of egoism and mammonism rampant in Korean society, the president noted that a recent series of financial scandals that rocked the country have frustrated most Koreans leading honest and sincere lives. "These are regrettable practices showing built-in irregularities and corruption have not been completely uprooted in some sections of our society," said Chon, who assumed the presidency three years ago with reform as one of the priorities in his government.

Pertinent cabinet ministers, provincial governors, mayors, heads of major social organizations and some 4,000 people attended the national convention of the social purification movement held at Sejong Cultural Center.

DKP WANTS RULE CHANGE IN PROFESSOR REINSTATEMENT

SK070702 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 (YONHAP) -- The Democratic Korea Party, South Korea's leading minority party, Wednesday demanded that the government allow professors to be reemployed where they taught when their employers fired them in 1980 for holding alleged dissident views.

The demand was made in response to a newly announced Education Ministry policy under which such professors will be allowed to teach at any college or university in the country other than the ones where they taught at the time of their dismissals, starting in March 1984.

In a prepared statement, a spokesman for the minority party said it was unjustified to bar these professors from reemployment by the colleges and universities that dismissed them. The ministry did not offer any explanation for its incomplete lifting of the ban. Eighty-six dissident professors were expelled from colleges and universities throughout the country in 1980 as part of what was described as social purification.

OPPOSITION PARTY DEMANDS PRESS LAW REVISION

SK070057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Rep. Pak Chae-uk of the Korea National Party demanded yesterday that the present basic law on the press should be amended to enhance free press activities. In his introductory address on his party-proposed amendments to the law before the Culture-Information Committee of the National Assembly, he argued that the present law is not so much concerned with the enhancement of free press activities as with emphasizing professional responsibility. Therefore, the law is feared to be abused to put a rein on press activities, he said. The lawmaker also said in his introductory speech that the law should be amended in such a way that printed material should be permitted to be seized only when it endangers constitutional rule, even that on court order.

At the same time, the right of reporters to keep silent on their sources should also be protected by the law; otherwise free press activities can hardly be enhanced.

Besides, the KNP-proposed amendment provides that the cancellation of publication license be left to court decision not to the administration. He said the right to information should be fully guaranteed without restriction, arguing that there are now preconditions for the invocation of the right. The lawmaker said the requirements are defined so comprehensively and abstractly that they are liable to be stretched at the discretion of law enforcement authorities.

DKP CALLS FOR DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SK070122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] An ad hoc panel of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) yesterday drafted a plan that calls for a direct presidential election and adopting the minor constituency system. The plan, produced by the party's "special committee for improving the democratic system" will be referred to a party leaders' meeting scheduled for today.

The draft plan calls for applying the new system from the next presidential election and excluding the incumbent president from running in the next election. It also demanded that the electoral age should be lowered from 20 years to 18 and that the proportional representation system should be abolished.

Election campaigning should be conducted without any restrictions and measures should be introduced to guarantee "fairness" in the voting and vote counting, the panel insisted.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRIAL OF NORTH KOREANS

BK061527 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Summary] "Arguments of the charges submitted by both the prosecution and the defense counsels were heard by the No. 8 Rangoon Division judicial body sitting in Mingaladon township in criminal cases No. 10/83, 11/83, 12/83, 13/83, 14/83, and 15/83, in which North Korean defendants Chin Mo and Kang Min-chol are being tried under Sections 302 and 307 of the Penal Code and Section 19.F of the Arms Act in connection with the bomb explosion at the Martyrs' Mausoleum.

"First, the prosecution counsel and Central Law Office director, U Tin Ohn, presented a summary of the case, testimony by prosecution witnesses, documentary evidence, exhibits, other evidence, and rulings." He cited sections of the Penal Code saying "any person residing within the state, whether a citizen or a foreigner, who has committed an offense under the Penal Code within the legally declared territory of the state, territorial waters, and the atmospheric territory above shall be liable to punishment under the Penal Code." He also noted that during the course of the hearing in the present case, the two defendants were healthy -- which was certified by health officials -- and were present before the judicial body. "The defendants were not of unsound mind, they were not deaf or mute -- their hearing is good and they can speak well -- they understood questions put to them in English, and they were able to give prompt answers to the questions. Therefore, it can be seen that defendant Chin Mo and defendant Kang Min-chol were able to understand the proceedings of the court well. A Korean interpreter has been available during the entire course of the hearing to be used if necessary," he said. The counsel then cited Kang Min-chol's confession on the arrival of "a terrorist team" by ship in Burma on 22 September 1983 to perpetrate a bomb attack when ROK President Chon Tu-hwan and his party paid their respects at the Martyrs' Mausoleum. He also cited Kang Min-chol's confession on places where the defendants stayed and on their movements.

The counsel said: "About 3 days before the attack, they visited the Martyrs' Mausoleum and studied the layout. At about 0200 on 7 October 1983, the three members of the team installed the bombs in the Martyrs' Mausoleum. On the morning of 9 October 1983, they were near the Wizaya cinema, and it was evident that Chin Mo pressed the button and detonated the bomb when the motorcade bearing visitors from the ROK reached the Martyrs' Mausoleum." He recounted the deaths and injuries suffered in the bomb blast and said "Section 302/1.B states that whoever commits premeditated murder shall be punished with death and shall also be liable to a fine. Section 307 of the Penal Code states that whoever commits any act with such intention and under such circumstances that if he by that act causes death will be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to 10 years, and shall also be liable for a fine. Also if harm is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable to either life imprisonment or to such punishment mentioned heretofore. Section 34 of the Penal Code states that when a criminal act is committed by several persons in furtherance of their common goal, each such person is liable for that action in the same manner as if it was done by him alone."

The prosecution counsel then noted that there was evidence that "Chin Mo, with accomplice Kang Min-chol and Sim Ki-chol, had with premeditation detonated the bomb to kill those who were inside the Martyrs' Mausoleum and caused the death of 21 persons." He also cited the same charge against defendant Kang Min-chol and said that "defendant Chin Mo should be charged under Section 302/1.B/34 of the Penal Code and under Section 307/34 of the Penal Code and should be made to answer to the charge, and defendant Kang Min-chol should be charged under Section 302/1.B of the Penal Code and under Section 307/34 of the Penal Code and should be made to answer to the charge."

The central court advocate and defense counsel for Chin Mo, U Tin Maung Gyi, in his argument said: "For an offense to amount to a crime under Section 302 of the Penal Code, there must be evidence that a person died, that the death was caused by the defendant, and that there was an intention to cause death or to cause harm which would lead to death. For an offense to amount to a crime under Section 34 of the Penal Code, there must be an act committed by several persons, and there must be common intention.

"Altogether, 28 prosecution witnesses testified in court. Defendant Kang Min-chol's confession noted that defendant Chin Mo had pressed the button to detonate the bomb, but none of the witnesses could provide primary evidence that he had actually done so. The provisions of Section 2 of the Penal Code state that every person shall be liable to punishment under the Penal Code for every act or admission which is contrary to the provisions therein should that person be within the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The counsel said he was not contesting the jurisdiction of the court over defendant Chin Mo, although the defendant was a foreigner. However, apart from the confession given by defendant Kang Min-chol, no prosecution witness had been able to prove that deaths had occurred due to an act of the defendant under Section 302 of the Penal Code in the bomb attack at the bomb attack at the Martyrs' Mausoleum."

He also argued that prosecution witness U Thein Aung had testified that "Chin Mo had exploded the bomb and that Sim Ki-chol had installed the bomb at the Martyrs' Mausoleum. However, Kang Min-chol's confession did not state who installed the bomb. Therefore, there were some missing links in the chain of evidence presented by the prosecution. There are no eyewitnesses and only circumstantial evidence that defendant Chin Mo detonated the bomb. Therefore, it is up to the divisional judicial body to decide whether Chin Mo should be tried under Section 302/34 of the Penal Code."

Next, the advocate of the Central Law Office and counsel for defendant Kang Min-chol, U Sein Win, said his defendant had spoken truthfully, giving details and leaving nothing out and had been honest. He said "the defendant had made his statement in accordance with Section 164/364 of the Penal Code. His confession was not made to free himself and put the blame on other defendants. His confession turned out to be the most important evidence for the state and had helped expose the true culprit of the bomb attack to the world. He should be entitled to rights provided under Section 337 of the Penal Code given to state witnesses and should be immune from the charges against him. However, the defense had not demanded these privileges. The counsel said although the prosecution had not produced eyewitnesses, it had produced substantial circumstantial evidence to the court. He pleaded with the court to decide whether or not the defendant should be tried."

The prosecution counsel then presented his arguments on why Chin Mo should also be tried under Section 307 of the Penal Code for exploding a bomb in Nyaungdon Creek which resulted in injuries to three construction corporation workers. The defense counsel, citing circumstances which constitute a crime under Section 307, said the defendant, Chin Mo, should not be charged under that section because "the only evidence produced in court was that a bomb had exploded in the hand of defendant Chin Mo that night." He asked the court to acquit Chin Mo.

The prosecution counsel then proposed that defendant Kang Min-chol be tried under Section 307 of the Penal Code in criminal case No 12/83 because he had conspired with the late Sim Ki-chol in exploding a bomb. He noted the seizure of a pistol with silencer and Kang Min-chol's explosion of a bomb in Thakutpin. "Kang Min-chol was present when Sim Ki-chol exploded a bomb to commit murder, and it is evident that he had abetted the act. He should therefore be tried under Section 307/114."

The defense counsel for Kang Min-chol said there was no firm evidence how the defendant had conspired or abetted Sim Ki-chol in causing the bomb to explode. "Therefore, no charges should be filed under Section 307/114 as there was no reason to be tried under that section." He cited Section 253/1 of the Penal Code, under which he said Kang Min-chol should be acquitted.

The prosecution counsel then submitted his views on criminal case No 13/83 and said that Kang Min-chol, who had a pistol and a bomb with him, was asked by armed forces personnel to come out of hiding. Despite being able to understand English, he "refused to come out and even coolly exploded a grenade to kill the armed forces personnel who approached him. It was evident that his act to kill was premeditated. Because three soldiers died in this case, it was evident defendant Kang Min-chol had violated Section 302/1.B of the Penal Code." He noted that Kang Min-chol had also violated Section 307 of the Penal Code as a result of an injury suffered by a soldier. He asked the court that the defendant be made to answer the charges under Sections 302/1.B and 307 of the Penal Code.

The defense counsel argued that defendant Kang Min-chol had no intent to kill or harm any of the soldiers but that he had only intended to kill himself. The soldiers, who were eager to capture the defendant alive, had rushed in and were killed or hurt. He asked the court to dismiss the charges against the defendant under Section 302/1.B and 307.

Next, the prosecution and defense counsels presented their views on charges to be filed under Section 253.1 of the Penal Code and Section 19/F of the Arms Act. In his argument, the defense counsel for Kang Min-chol said that under Section 103 of the Penal Code, "the person whose belongings were seized as evidence should sign the form with two other witnesses at the same time. If the defendant had been injured at the time, no attempt was made to make him sign the form later when the defendant was well. The evidence taken was not voluntarily given by the defendant, who also did not sign the search form. Since no obvious evidence can be produced, the defendant should not be tried under Section 253.1 of the Penal Code."

Later, both the prosecution and defense counsels presented their views on criminal case No 15/83 relating to the seizure of weapons in the hands of defendant Chin Mo at the time of his capture. "The divisional judicial body then adjourned to the court until 6 December when the decision will be made on the defendants."

6 Dec Proceedings

BK061633 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Summary] "The No 8 Rangoon Division Judicial Body sitting in Mingaladon township in criminal cases No 10/83, 11/83, 13/83, 14/83, and 15/83, in which North Korean defendants Chin Mo and Kang Min-chol are being tried under Sections 302 and 307 of the Penal Code and Section 19.F of the Arms Act in connection with the bomb blast at the Martyrs' Mausoleum, ruled this morning that the two defendants would be tried as charged under the sections stated."

As the hearing opened today, Chairman of the judicial body Lieutenant Colonel Maung Maung Aye explained that the court was to make a ruling on the cases and noted how the defendants were given full defense rights under the state Constitution and in accordance with the law of the Council of People's Justices. He said that under the same laws, court proceedings were to be carried out only in Burmese, but in order to let defendants enjoy socialist justice, charges against them would be made in English as well as in Korean.

Next, U Myat Toe, member of the divisional judicial body, explained in Burmese and in English the court proceedings in which charges would be read out to the defendant and then the defendant would have to plead either guilty or innocent. This was explained to defendant Kang Min-chol in Korean.

U Myat Toe then read out the charges under criminal case No-11/83, which were translated into Korean. U Myat Toe said: "Defendant Kang Min-chol, son of (Kim Sik-sung), arrived in Rangoon under the orders of North Korean Army General Kang Chang-su. At about 1025 on 9 October 1983, when the motorcade carrying the guests of the ROK arrived at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Bahan township, you three -- defendant Chin Mo, Sim Ki-chol, and yourself -- were near the Wizaya cinema. Of the three, Chin Mo pressed the button to detonate the bombs that you three had installed beforehand in the roof of the Martyrs' Mausoleum. The bomb blast killed 17 Korean guests and injured 14 of them. It also killed 4 Burmese and injured 32 others. Because of this act, it can be seen that you conspired with Chin Mo and Sim Ki-chol toward the common objective of committing murder. As a result, you committed a crime punishable under Section 302/1.B/34 of the Penal Code. The divisional judicial body No .8 therefore decided to charge you under that section. You will plead why you should not be punished.

"Next, U Myat Toe asked defendant Kang Min-chol in Burmese and English whether he was guilty as charged. The interpreter translated the question into Korean for the defendant. The defendant, Kang Min-chol, nodded to plead guilty."

Next, U Myat Toe continued reading out the other charges against defendant Kang Min-chol in criminal cases No. 12/83, 13/83, and 14/83, and the defendant pleaded guilty to each one of them.

Later, defendant Chin Mo was told about Section 255 of the Penal Code by the court. U Myat Toe then read out the charges against him in criminal case No. 10/83. He said: "Defendant Chin Mo, who was assigned duties by North Korean Army General Kang Chang-su, arrived in Rangoon. At about 1025 on 9 October, when the motorcade carrying the guests of the ROK arrived at the Martyrs' Mausoleum to pay respects, Chin Mo pressed the button from the Wizaya cinema to detonate the bombs he, Kang Min-chol and Sun Ki-chol had placed between the roof and the ceiling of the mausoleum." The blast killed and injured both Korean guests and Burmese people. Therefore, he had conspired together with Kang Min-chol and Sin Ki-chol toward a common objective of committing murder. The defendant therefore committed a crime punishable under Section 302/1.B/34 of the Penal Code. "The divisional judicial body member then asked whether the defendant was guilty, whether he would plead not guilty, whether he wanted to ask some questions, or whether he wanted to recall any witnesses or appear himself as a witness. He was also told that if he did not want to testify, the court would take action it deemed appropriate. The defendant was then told in Burmese and in English about the provisions of Sections 256 and 342.1 of the Penal Code, which were in turn translated into Korean for the defendant by the interpreter. As the defendant neither admitted nor refuted the charges, the chairman of the judicial body said that the court would proceed under Section 342.2 of the penal code.

"Proceeding under Section 342.2 of the Penal Code, U Tin Nyunt asked the defendant whether he would tell the court who he was or where he had come from; whether it was correct he was a major in the North Korean Army; why he had come to Rangoon; whether it was true he had arrived by ship which had come from Ongjin Port; whether General Kang Chang-su had sent him with Captains Kang Min-chol and Sim Ki-chol to assassinate ROK President Chon Tu-hwan and his entourage at the Martyrs' Mausoleum; whether the three were taken from the port to a house by two North Koreans and hidden for some days; whether he knew who stayed at that house; whether it was true that he Kang Min-chol, and Sim Ki-chol planted bombs at the Martyrs' Mausoleum at about 0200 on 7 October; whether he, with a bag and an umbrella, entered a compound near the Wizaya cinema before the bomb blast on 9 October; whether he had said 'Cheena, Cheena' [Chinese] to a man who later took a fountain pen from his pocket and which he immediately snatched back; whether he left immediately toward his two companions who were waiting at the gate; whether he pressed the button to detonate the bombs at the mausoleum when the motorcade of the ROK guests arrived on the morning of 9 October, and whether he wanted to answer any of the evidence which implicated him in the case. The questions were posed in both Burmese and English and were translated into Korean for defendant Chin Mo by the interpreter. Since defendant Chin Mo did not respond either in the

affirmative or the negative to the questions, the chairman of the judicial body announced that the questioning of the defendant under Section 342.2 of the Penal Code had come to an end as no answers were given."

Defendant Chin Mo refused to answer to all later questions posed to him by the court in connection with the other charges.

"Then, the chairman of the divisional judicial body said that as defendants Chin Mo and Kang Min-chol had been indicted as charged in criminal cases No. 10/83, 11/83, 12/83, 13/83, 14/83, and 15/83, the counsels for the two sides are to submit whatever they wish to state.

'Counsel for the prosecution and Central Law Office Director U Tin Phn said the prosecution side had nothing to state. Counsel for defendant Chin Mo and advocate U Tin Maung Gyi said that as his client defendant Chin Mo had made no denial, he asked permission to give the final argument. Counsel for defendant Kang Min-chol and central court advocate U Tin Win said as his client had pleaded guilty to the charges, he asked permission to give the final argument.

"Then, the chairman of the judicial body instructed the counsels for both sides to write out their final arguments and present them to the divisional judicial body before the date for final decision, and then announced that the date for final decision would be 9 December."

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA, DELEGATION LEAVE RANGOON 5 DEC

BK051458 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Madame Chen Muhua, PRC state councillor and minister for foreign economic relations and trade, and her entourage left Rangoon by a Burma Airways at 0745 today. The visiting minister and her entourage were seen off at Rangoon airport by Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance; Dr Maung Shen, deputy minister for planning and finance; Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe; and responsible officials of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and the Foreign Ministry.

HENG SAMRIN HAILS FIRST TRADE UNION CONGRESS

BK070635 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] opened its first congress at the Chhatomuk conference hall at 0830 this morning attended by 302 full-fledged members and 160 representatives of various ministry and office trade unions as observers.

Attending in the presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and deputy minister of agriculture; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh City; Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KFTU Central Committee; Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Meas Samnang, minister of industry, and representatives of the delegations of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions, Lao Federation of Trade Unions, Council of Trade Unions of the Orel Oblast, and World Federation of Trade Union.

The diplomatic corps of friendly countries accredited to Kampuchea and the comrade Vietnamese experts attended this congress as guests of honor. Also present were local and foreign journalists, photographers, and radio and television crewmen.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin highly appreciated the brilliant achievements made by the Kampuchean trade unions over the past 5 years in contribution to national defense and reconstruction. He affirmed that our working class is the most progressive force which creates the highest yielding production in the national society. This is because our working class is exemplary in discipline, resolute in combat to fulfill revolutionary tasks, and determined in defending the party's political line and has a strong sense of solidarity with the fraternal peasants, intellectuals, patriots, and other strata of people. Moreover, our working class possesses a lofty sense of solidarity with the international working class, and this is for the sake of a successful implementation of the revolutionary cause of defending and building this nation.

At the same time, Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin urged cadres and personnel of all trade unions to hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly to more forcefully accelerate the emulation movement in order to increase achievements to welcome the forthcoming celebration of the fifth National Day of 7 January.

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh SPK November 29 -- A delegation of the Commission for Agriculture of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Heinz Drescher, vice president of the commission, arrived here Monday morning for an official visit to Kampuchea. It was welcomed at the Pochentong Airport by Mat Ly, vice-minister of agriculture, Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the PRPK Central Committee; and other Kampuchean officials. Gunter Horn, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present to greet the delegation. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 29 Nov 83 BK]

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S.-PRC-JAPANESE COLLUSION

BK070702 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Criminal Collusion"]

[Text] If President Reagan's recent visit to the Far East was interpreted by world public opinion as a dark cloud in the sky, so was the November visit to Japan by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the ruling party in Beijing. This is because these two dark clouds will only darken the sky and are a bad omen of bad weather. The opposition to the recent trips of the two persons by world public opinion has been justified. This is because during his 1-week visit to Japan and South Korea, while paying lip service to the peace, stability, and prosperity of Asia and the United States, Reagan made bad remarks about the Soviet Union and the socialist countries which were aimed at reviving Japanese militarism and agitating the South Korean fascist clique, thus encouraging and compelling the administrations in these countries to increase military budgets in preparation for waging war. World public opinion also noted that Reagan's visit was also aimed at boosting his own public image and that of his colleagues in the coming elections in the United States and Japan.

During a 1-week visit to Japan, Hu Yaobang and PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian noisily persuaded other people to oppose a so-called superpower, meaning the Soviet Union, and reiterated their three unreasonable conditions for holding negotiations with the Soviet Union to restore normal relations with that country. They also blamed the Soviet Union for the stalemate of the Sino-Soviet talks. The Chinese leaders pointed to the close friendship between China and Japan, pledged that friendly relations would last smoothly into the 21st century, and claimed that such developments would contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific.

Replying to his guests, the host pledged to render support to Beijing in its modernization program. In the meantime, China will ignore the militaristic policy and the war preparations of the Tokyo powerholders and the bellicose collaboration and threat to peace and stability clearly spelled out during Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea. The Chinese leaders' indifference to the aforementioned issues does not imply that they are ignorant of the current international situation, but that they tacitly endorse them.

This clearly shows that the Beijing rulers, through both their words and deeds -- public or secret -- are ignoring the acts of the U.S. imperialists, militarists, and other reactionary forces in violating the fundamental rights of the peoples in Asia, including the Chinese people, and destroying peace and tranquillity in Asia and the world. It is now starkly clear that the visits to Japan by Reagan and Hu Yaobang are aimed at fulfilling a common goal: to coordinate their premeditated plans to set up the collusion among the imperialists, counterrevolutionary reactionary forces, and opportunists of all stripes.

No one can forget that Beijing lent its hand to the Pol Pot regime to carry out its bloody genocidal policy in Kampuchea. And at present, Beijing still remains obdurate in providing support to the Pol Pot clique and the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to continue destroying the revival of the Kampuchean people.

With Washington's endorsement, Beijing waged a depraved war of aggression against the Vietnamese people on 17 February 1979, and has carried out all-round and notorious sabotage activities against the Lao revolution. It has never ceased to pressure the ruling administrations of the ASEAN countries to oppose any trends which may lead to holding negotiations in South Asia and has consistently used the territory of a neighboring country as a stronghold for destroying the revolutions of the Indochinese countries.

Through public and secret deeds, Beijing has cooperated with the reactionary regimes in Chile, Israel, South Africa, South Korea, and other countries, and has endorsed the presence of the United States in this part of the world.

It should be noted that during the Chinese leaders' visit to Japan, Beijing and Tokyo jointly pledged to preserve peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula by entrusting this role to the U.S. imperialists who are the most notorious warmongers of the present era and whose acts always pose a serious threat to the peace of the world.

While the U.S. imperialists and the warmongers in the NATO are vehemently stepping up the arms race by beginning to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, thus seriously threatening peace and security in Europe and the world, Beijing has openly endorsed their acts by saying that such a development was unavoidable.

In fact, the Beijing rulers are still implementing Mao's theory which says: Our enemies are our friends. They have changed black to white by regarding friends as foes and foes as friends. They have now treated their enemies, who used to commit crimes against the Chinese people, as their friends. They are even treating these elements as their true friends. Western sources have painted the picture of Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan as the honeymoon of a newly wed couple.

How can one regard Beijing's arrogant act as a constructive deed serving peace and security? On the contrary, Beijing's act only shows its collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces. Beijing's act is counterrevolutionary and totally runs counter to peace and socialism. Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan marks a new step in Chinese-Japanese collusion and among the reactionary cliques in Washington, Beijing, and Tokyo, which is orchestrated by the U. S. imperialists. The visit means that Beijing has already cast a vote for the militarist clique in the coming elections in Japan. It is only natural that Beijing's moral gesture had to be reciprocated by the Tokyo court [samnak Tokyo]. The invitation extended to Hu Yaobang for a special banquet at his imperial palace by Emperor Hirohito in the presence of Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko meant just that.

Washington and Tokyo have pledged to increase assistance to and cooperation with Beijing. For its part, Beijing is blindly sacrificing the fundamental rights of the Chinese people in exchange for the money and affection from the United States and Japan. Beijing swallowed its pride bitterly, that is, to halt the liberation of Taiwan for national reunification and willingly allowed the U.S. imperialists to use China as a card to oppose the Soviet Union and socialism even though it has repeatedly stated publicly that it would never use any country as a card and vice versa.

World public opinion has concluded that Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea, and Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan constitute a new form of collusion among the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists, and the Japanese militarists in opposing the Soviet Union, socialism, and the national liberation movements of the world. This collusion is a monstrous, criminal and dangerous alliance.

However, it is also an alliance plagued with conflicts arising from their position of weaknesses. This is because, except for sharing a common goal in opposing and destroying socialism and world revolution, the true nature of this alliance is not mutual trust but for vested interests. Each of them are trying to exploit the other. Moreover, they will even cut one another down if necessary. This is because they want to become world hegemons and to turn back the wheels of history by not paying heed to the interest of peace and security as well as to the just aspirations and interests of the world people.

The visit to Japan by the general secretary of the Chinese ruling party is nothing but a part of the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo reactionary cliques' plan. This is new evidence exposing the reactionary nature of the Beijing rulers who are following more and more deeply the criminal path of colluding with the most notorious warmongering and reactionary forces of the present era. These reactionary forces are being strongly opposed by the world people and are suffering severe defeats elsewhere, particularly in the political arena.

Beijing's dangerous and ignorant act will not lead it to a bright future, but only lead it to more isolation and shameful defeat.

PASASON PRAISES SOVIET SUPPORT, ASSISTANCE

BK061341 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Dec 83

[6 December PASASON article: "Hail Lao-Soviet Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Development"]

[Text] Amid a joyous atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm in celebrating the eighth anniversary of the founding of the LPDR and the Soviet people's 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the fifth session of the Lao-Soviet Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission was held in Moscow in November. The Lao side was led by Comrade Noubak Phoumsavan, member of the LPPF Central Committee Political Bureau, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the cooperation commission. The Soviet side was led by Comrade Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At this fifth session in Moscow, the two sides jointly reviewed past work concerning bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Important and firm steps of advancement can be seen in the field of cooperation development, particularly in the assistance given to Laos by the Soviet party and government. At the same time, a protocol was signed during the session aimed at increasing and further developing Lao-Soviet economic, scientific, and technical cooperation activities.

The Lao people are very happy and wholeheartedly hail the success of the fifth session of the Lao-Soviet cooperation commission and regard the session as an important milestone since it marks a firm and positive step in the implementation of the all-round cooperation agreement between Laos and the Soviet Union. At the same time, the session is an important factor contributing to strengthening the fraternal solidarity between the Lao and Soviet peoples.

In addition to bringing important benefits to the peoples of the two countries, the session affirms the pure proletarian internationalist line of the CPSU and government and people of the Soviet Union, which has always sincerely supported and assisted various fraternal socialist countries and the countries currently struggling for independence, peace, and socialism in accordance with great Lenin's teaching.

Following the path of Lenin, over the past 60 years the Soviet Union has recorded successes in all spheres and has become the diamond-hard fortress of socialism and the vanguard of the world peace movement. This is particularly shown in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's recent statement, which reflects the Soviet determination to safeguard a lasting peace and to struggle for peace, thereby further deepening the confidence of the world's people in the Soviet Union.

Although thousands of kilometers away, the party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union have persisted in assisting Laos, which has firmly adhered to genuine Marxism-Leninism, both during its national-democratic revolution and socialist revolution. During the national-democratic revolution of the Lao people, the Soviet party, government, and people always provided cooperation, support, and material and spiritual assistance, thus creating conditions for the Lao people to deal final blows to the enemy. During the socialist transformation and construction in Laos, the assistance of the Soviet party, government, and people has been further developed.

Among Laos' numerous projects receiving assistance from the Soviet Union, there are many major projects into which the Soviet Union has put millions of rubles. Regarding the first 5-year plan alone, the Soviet Union has assisted dozens of Lao projects, including the projects to construct the Nam Kading bridge, the Nam Ngeum bridge, Route 9, a medium-sized auto repair factory in Dongchong village, the Tha Ngon agricultural machinery repair factory, the 150 bed hospital in Phontong, and the polytechnic school at Sok Palouang.

Paralleling its material assistance, the Soviet Union has sent many experts in various subjects, particularly in construction, to help Laos. These Soviet experts have become good instructors who are training and helping the Lao people to raise their technical, scientific, and technological level, thus enabling various branches of work to gradually progress and develop.

Regarding the Soviet assistance given to Laos during the past, Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission, said: The achievements recorded by the Lao people in their national construction and defense in the past are closely linked to the great, all-round, and effective support and assistance -- filled with the spirit of socialist internationalism -- of the fraternal Soviet people.

Rejoicing at the success of the fifth session and the signing of the protocol of the Lao-Soviet Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission, the Lao people of all tribes throughout the country will do everything, together with the fraternal Soviet people, to fulfill the protocol.

Under the wise leadership of the LPRP, with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as its general secretary, and with the overall national strength plus the support and assistance of the various fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, the Lao people are confident that the implementation of the various resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress and the First 5-Year Plan will be triumphant.

SOUPHANOUVONG MEETS GDR SOLIDARITY DELEGATION

BK061313 Vientiane KPL In English 0928 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 6 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the party CC, president of the republic and the People's Supreme Assembly, on December 5, received here a GDR delegation representing the party, government and solidarity organizations led by Kurt Scheiv, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the Party Control Commission.

In the discussion, the GDR delegation has informed the Lao president about the tense situation in European region aggravated by U.S. imperialists and their allies who are carrying out their plan for the deployment of medium range nuclear weapons. The Lao president also expressed gratitude to the GDR party, government and people for their assistance given to the Lao people, in particular the recent installation of printing machinery at the Lao national printing house. Both sides also raised issues of mutual cooperation between the two countries. Also present were Thongsing Thammavong, alternate-member of the party CC, minister of culture, Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy-minister and head of the presidential office, and Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos.

Earlier, the GDR delegation also paid a courtesy visit to Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party CC, head of the party and state control committee. The GDR delegation left here on the afternoon of the same day.

Thongsing Thammavong and D. Doering were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETES CUBAN COUNTERPART

BK050940 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Dec 83

[2 December message from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to Cuban Minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces General Raul Castro Ruz on occasion of 27th anniversary of founding of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], on behalf of all the cadres and combatants in the Lao People's Army [LPA], I extend salutations and cordial greetings to you,... I would like to convey our militant solidarity and fraternal and comradely friendship through you to the FAR cadres and combatants.

Over the past 27 years, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, all combat corps have continuously developed their invincible tradition of revolutionary struggle and have become strong, model, and modern armed forces. Together with the Entire people, they have continuously promoted and developed the fruits of the revolution, built and made the socialist fatherland strong and prosperous, and made important contributions to the Nonaligned Movement and to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, national independence, and socialism. All this is a precious contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

As a companion-in-arms sharing the same ideals of struggle, the LPA is happy and very proud of the growth and strength, the spirit of heroic struggle, and the industrious labor of the fraternal FAR in its cause of building rich and strong Cuba and of holding aloft the socialist banner in the Western Hemisphere. No U.S. imperialist schemes or attacks can shake this cause.

May the FAR grow and become strong and score greater achievements in the cause of defending and building the socialist fatherland and in its honorable and glorious internationalist cause.

I wish the Comrade Minister good health and new and greater success in your honorable and glorious cause.

Vientiane, 2 December 1983

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

BK061353 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Thailand and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations as from today 6 December. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that the two countries will soon exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level. The ministry adds that the exchange of ambassadors would help promote existing friendly relations between the two countries.

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA TALKS WITH COMMERCE MINISTER

BK070315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Dec 83 p 17

[Text] Thai-Chinese trade is expanding satisfactorily, but both sides should consider trade diversification to products other than traditional items of Thai agricultural produce and Chinese oil and machinery, Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua told Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek yesterday.

Mrs Chen and her nine-member trade team are here as guests of the Thai Government from December 5 to 9, to promote trade between the two countries. They arrived here after a visit to Burma.

At present, bilateral trade averages over 10,000 million baht annually. Thai and Chinese officials meet every year to review bilateral trade conditions and set targets for import and export of major commodities.

Mrs Chen appreciated Thai businessmen's joint ventures in establishing an animal feed mill and glass factory in China and wished there were more technology transfers between the two countries.

She said a Chinese scientific and technology mission will visit here shortly.

China recently sent technicians here to carry out investigations in fluorite mining and is interested in joining a tin mining survey.

During her visit to the Commerce Ministry yesterday, Mrs Chen also invited Mr Koson and Deputy Commerce Minister Prayun Chindasin to visit China and observe the agricultural production and industrial manufacturing there.

SUPREME COMMAND SAYS VIETNAM INCREASING BORDER FORCE

BK070235 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Vietnam has beefed up its forces along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier opposite Prachin Buri and Surin with the recent arrival of at least two fresh battalions of infantry troops and 25 armoured personnel carriers [APC] at strategic spots near the border as sporadic fighting continued inside Kampuchea, the Supreme Command reported yesterday.

A press release by the Supreme Command said the two battalions were each dispatched to the Vietnamese military outposts at Ban Yeang Dangcum, about 11 kms from the border, and at Phnom Krang Bo, about 10 kms from Ban Nong Samet.

Vietnam has also sent 10 APC-113 to Si Sophon and 15 others to Samraong in Oddar Meanchey, according to the Supreme Command.

It also said that Khmer residents in Battambang were also instructed by the Vietnamese through Heng Samrin authorities to make their ox-carts available for use round-the-clock, apparently to transport military equipment and supplies to Vietnamese forces closer to the border.

It also said that a group of unidentified armed Kampucheans Sunday intruded 1 km into Khok Sung in Ta Phraya District and killed a Thai soldier and wounded two others in two late night clashes.

Clashes between Khmer resistance forces and Vietnamese troops also intensified with the latest battle fought Monday at Ban Ching, in the northwestern province of Oddar Meanchey, about 20 kms from Surin. The casualties from the battle, which pitted about 500 non-communist Khmer guerrillas against Vietnamese troops were not known, according to the report.

The non-communist guerrillas are believed be loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the loosely knit tripartite Khmer resistance groups fighting to drive away about 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops out of the country.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES PLAN TO CUT ENERGY BUDGET

BK070249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The National Economic and Social development Board's [NESDB] proposals to cut expenditure and investment on energy in the current five-year plan by about 30,000 million baht were approved by the Cabinet yesterday.

The 21 percent cut came about as the result of the changing national energy and economic situation caused by reduced oil prices, Government Spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri said.

To keep abreast of the changing situation, the NESDB had reassessed its programmes to minimise spending and the financial burden caused by foreign loans.

Under the proposal, the planned investment in the energy field of 153,563 million baht would be cut to 121,994 million baht.

About 29,977 million baht would be pruned from the state enterprise sector and another 1,592 million baht from various governmental units.

Of the reduction from the state enterprise sector, about 23,781 million baht will be lopped off the current planned investment in electricity field and the rest in petroleum. The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand will stand to suffer the unkindest cut of 21,188 million baht against that of the metropolitan and provincial electricity authorities which will lose 2,183 and 410 million baht respectively.

On the government side, the National Energy Institute will suffer a cut of 886 million baht and the Defence Energy Department 713 million baht.

The projected investment for the National Atomic Energy Institute will be increased by seven million baht.

Dr Trairong said the five-year plan targets would be maintained.

ATHIT TO WELCOME 10,000 COMMUNIST DEFECTORS

BK070739 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] About 10,000 defected communist sympathizers will participate in a grand welcome ceremony in the northern province of Nan on 14 December. The ceremony, entitled: Nan Santisuk Day, meaning the day of peace and happiness, will be the biggest ever held in the north and presided over by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek.

Earlier Thai authorities had succeeded in the seizures of the last communist stronghold in the province in its latest military operations last month.

LAO REFUGEES POUR ACROSS NORTHEAST BORDER

BK030422 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Dec 83 p 14

[Text] Nong Khai -- More than 300 Laotians and Hmong hilltribesmen have fled Laos into Si Chiang Mai District here since Tuesday, saying they could no longer tolerate forced conscription, forced labour and other hardships in their homeland.

About 100 students from Dong Dok Teachers Training School in Vientiane were also among the 325 newly-arrived refugees, according to a POST reporter in Nong Khai who returned from Si Chiang Mai yesterday.

Sounan Sananikon, 19, a Laotian student interviewed by the POST reporter, said students in Laos had no more than three hours of schooling each week. Most of the time they were forced to either work in rice fields or to undergo military training, he said. He added that they were also required to study Russian and German.

According to Sounan, the students decided to escape to Thailand after learning that some senior students had been forced to join the government forces to fight Laotian resistance groups.

Another student, Miss Kongmani Louanglat, 20, said even girl students were not exempted from work in the fields. They also had to undergo training in logistics.

Flt-Lt Bounthavi Vongvanit, a former pilot in the Laotian Air Force who worked with Air Lao before his escape, said he could no longer tolerate the situation in Laos, adding that he also feared that his children would not receive proper education in his native country.

Bounthavi, who said he regularly flew Air Lao planes to Bangkok, escaped to Si Chiang Mai with his wife and their nine children.

Other refugees interviewed said they could not stand hardships and high taxes imposed by the communist government in Vientiane.

Most of the refugees were thinly-clothed despite the cold weather and had to light bonfires to keep warm at night. A Thai relief worker later gave them food and canvas tents for temporary shelter.

All the refugees are being temporarily detained at the Si Chiang Mai police station pending interrogation by immigration officials.

Pol Cpt Warin Kamthawon, chief immigration official of Si Chiang Mai, said he was awaiting instructions from the Interior Ministry on what to do with the refugees.

200 Per Month Cross Border

BK060205 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] Nong Khai -- Lao people have been fleeing across the border into this northeastern province at the rate of about 200 a month, Nong Khai Governor Sakda O-phong said yesterday.

He said the current influx of refugees could be attributed to either their reluctance to serve in the Lao Army or to their opposition to the communist regime in the landlocked country.

"It has now become a routine event that Lao villagers cross into this province to seek refuge," he said. The Lao refugees crossing the border will be interrogated by police authorities and sent to refugee holding centres in Nakhon Phanom, Loei and Phayao, according to the provincial governor.

About 40 Hmong hilltribespeople last Friday crossed into this border province and were confined at Si Chiang Mai police station, immigration police said yesterday. They said that there were about 325 Lao refugees in this province at present and they will later be sent to holding centres.

Repatriation Plan Presented

BK051519 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Lao 1030 GMT 3 Dec 83

["Article: "The Lao Refugees Have Returned to Their Motherland"]

[Text] The political and economic developments in Laos since 1975 have compelled a large number of Lao people to flee to Thailand to take refuge here because they are unable to withstand the changes taking place in their country. For humanitarian reasons and due to its geographical location, Thailand is compelled to grant asylum to these brotherly Lao people.

At present, a large number of Lao refugees still remain in Thailand. Moreover, more and more Lao refugees are fleeing to Thailand every day. This development has only imposed more burdens on Thailand. Because it finds it impossible to shoulder these added burdens any longer, the Thai Government must resort to certain humanitarian measures to check the flow of refugees into Thailand. These measures are not directed against refugees from any particular country in Indochina, but toward all three of them -- Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. They are aimed at discouraging any would-be refugees who want to flee to Thailand to resettle in a third country. In addition, the Thai Government has also closed down many refugee camps and has put all Lao refugees in three of the remaining ones. This is to do away with an incentive which earlier lured more refugees to try to flee to Thailand. It has also adopted tough measures to deal with illegal immigrants. As a result, the influx of Lao refugees into Thailand has been drastically reduced. In 1980, a total of 28,917 Lao refugees entered Thailand. However, in 1981, a total of 28,917 Lao refugees entered Thailand. However, in 1981, the number of Lao refugees entering Thailand decreased to 11,377; in 1982 the figure was 3,202 -- a decrease of 45 per cent in 1981 and 85 per cent in 1982.

In addition to adopting measures to stop the influx of refugees, the Thai Government has also repatriated a number of Lao refugees to their motherland on a voluntary basis. The repatriation of the first group of Lao refugees who were willing to return home officially took place at the Nong Khai-Vientiane landings on 31 March 1980 when four refugees were handed over to Lao authorities.

The Interior Ministry has set up the following procedures for repatriating Lao refugees to their country on a volunteer basis:

1. The refugees and illegal immigrants will be thoroughly interviewed to make sure they want to return home.
2. Coordination will be worked out with the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] office in Laos with a view to locating relatives and native villages of the refugees or illegal immigrants to be repatriated.
3. The refugees and illegal immigrants will then be repatriated to Laos.

As for the Lao side, it has requested the UNHCR office in Laos to carry out this task. In practice, the Interior Ministry [of Thailand] will contact the UNHCR office in Bangkok, which will eventually inform the UNHCR office in Laos to coordinate with the Lao side. In the meantime, the Interior Ministry will inform Nong Khai provincial authorities to set up the date for repatriation. After the date is fixed, the Interior Ministry will inform the Foreign Ministry to instruct the Thai Embassy in Vientiane to coordinate the matter. In repatriating refugees, the Thai Government will assign the Nong Khai provincial governor or his representative -- who is normally the head of a refugee camp -- to act as its representative.

The Lao side always assigns the chairman of the Vientiane provincial administration to act as representative in a refugee handing-over ceremony, which is always held at the office of the Hatseifong District administrative committee. This office is located across the Mekong River from the Nong Khai provincial capital. Officials of the Thai Embassy in Vientiane always act as coordinators in such a handing-over ceremony.

Between 31 March 1980 and 22 November 1983, a total of 2,356 Lao refugees were voluntarily repatriated back to Laos. In 1983 alone, seven groups of refugees totaling 554 persons have been sent back to their motherland.

Nevertheless, the voluntary repatriation of Lao refugees can be carried out only with the cooperation of the governments of the two countries. The Lao side in particular must be willing to accept more refugees back to their native land and must develop and clear up certain areas to become safe enough so the refugees will feel secure when they return to live there. In addition, the Lao side must improve the political and economic situations in the country so as to create an incentive for the refugees to return home. At the same time, it must be sincere in accepting the refugees back to their native land and in doing away with certain conditions and causes which have compelled the Lao people to flee their country. All this is in the mutual interest of the Lao and Thai peoples.

Refugee Center Reassigned

BK020854 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The Interior Ministry will takeover the Phanat Nikhom Refugee Transit Center from the Supreme Command Headquarters as of 1 January next year. The takeover is in line with the Refugee Affairs Committee's ruling about a year ago to shift the responsibility from the military to the ministry. The camp is in Phanat Nikhom District of Chon Buri Province. It will be the sixth under ministerial jurisdiction. The Phanat Nikhom transit center provides shelters for about 18,000 Indochinese refugees awaiting resettlement in third countries.

SOLDIERS FIGHT 'INTRUDERS' AT KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK050933 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri -- An Army sergeant was killed and two other people were seriously wounded when government troops clashed with foreign intruders near the Kampuchean border last night, military sources said this morning.

Sergeant Trairat Chukaeo, 27, was killed in the one-hour clash while Pvt Somchian Bulao, 21, and an assistant village headman who accompanied them, Thawi Anwimon, were seriously wounded.

The clash occurred about 9 p.m. in the area of Non Makmun Village when members of the Special Task Force Unit 102 spotted about 20 foreign armed troopers sneaking into Thai territory.

The foreign troops opened fire first and a gunbattle ensued. Reinforcements were later sent to the scene and the intruders fled across the border after about one hour, the source said.

After combing the area, the government troops found several caps bearing the Khmer Seri insignia, they said. It was believed that the foreign forces sneaked into Thailand to trade with black marketeers.

Meanwhile, rumours were spreading that Vietnamese forces were preparing to launch a heavy offensive on December 8 against the 50,000 Kampuchean refugees living in Nong Samet and Nong Chan camps in Ta Phraya District.

In anticipation of the offensive, the Kampuchean refugees were getting ready to flee into Thailand, military sources reported.

Secretary-General of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, said yesterday said that there were many strong indications that the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces were about to launch a heavy offensive against the Khmer coalition forces after Christmas.

Vietnamese forces were gathering near the Thai border and had stationed more T-54 tanks and armoured personnel carriers there, he said. Curfews were also imposed in the Kampuchean town of Battambang and Pailin near the border, Sqn Ldr Prasong said.

COMMUNISTS IN SOUTH, BORDER SITUATION DISCUSSED

BK020926 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Police Major General Rinphit Satchaphan, deputy commander of the Provincial Police Area 4 in Songkhla, has revealed that the movements of communist terrorists in the south have decreased due to internal conflicts which have also limited their activities to a certain extent. However, there are indications that the terrorists are still highly active in solving the problems within their groups, carrying out clandestine and political activities, organizing meetings, and publishing documents on doctrine. Therefore, it is anticipated that they might step up their propaganda offensive against the government by citing some weak points of the latter such as its handling of economic problems, social injustices, and its policies.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Supreme Command Information Office reported that Vietnamese troop movements, rotations, and reinforcements in Kampuchea during the previous period were believed to be preparations for another dry season offensive beginning early this month or after the floodwaters recede. The target of the new Vietnamese offensive would be the areas opposite Ta Tum village of Kap Choeng District of Surin province; Sanlocha-ngan, Sa-ngae and Nong Samet villages of Ta Phraya in Prachin Buri province; and the area opposite Pong Nam Ron and Bo Rai Districts of Chanthaburi Province.

4TH ARMY DESTROYS COMMUNIST CAMP COMPLEX

BK070904 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] In an abrupt reversal of policy, the Fourth Army has completely destroyed a huge communist camp complex which included miles of underground tunnels which former commander Gen Han Linanon wanted to preserve for studies.

It was now considered a waste of time, money and personnel to try and preserve the camp in Songkhla which was destroyed together with a nearby camp and another in Narathiwat.

A highly-placed source said that the sophisticated tunnel camp of the Communist Party of Malaya's [CPM] Eighth Regiment atop Khao Nam Khang mountain in Na Thawi District of Songkhla was destroyed by troops and rangers between November 10 and November 11.

The source said the seizure of this particular camp had been very costly with more than 50 government casualties.

Although there was no direct confrontation with CPM guerrillas when troops and rangers launched both air and ground attacks on the camp in July last year, densely-planted booby traps claimed a high number of casualties.

He said many soldiers had their legs blasted off by the traps before the camp fell on July 26.

The Khao Nam Khang camp, only about 80 kilometres from Hat Yai District, had been built up gradually over 30 years by the CPM guerrillas. It comprised almost 100 huts, a school building, a Chinese opera theatre which also served as a meeting hall, a basketball field, a kitchen with facilities to cook for 500 people, large storage rooms and a small factory used to assemble the deadly booby traps.

Most sophisticated of all was a 10-kilometre-long tunnel system which lay more than 200 metres beneath the Nam Khang Hill. The tunnel served as an escape route, commanding centre, shelter, war room and for storage of drinking water.

The camp was visited by former Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon and members of the diplomatic corp last year.

The source said another stronghold four kilometres from Nam Khang camp was also destroyed.

Another camp in Sukhirin District of Narathiwat which belonged to the 10th Regiment of the CPM was destroyed soon after the visit of Gen Saiyut and the diplomats.

OFFICIAL DETAILS COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN CITIES

BK070934 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] High-ranking communist agents have been positioned in cities, waiting for the right time to make their moves, deputy superintendent of the Special Branch Police's sixth division, Pol Lt-Col Kitti Chakritniran, said yesterday.

Speaking to members of the Pathumwan Rotary Club, Col Kitti said the police do not put a surveillance on communist defectors because their movements are not secret.

However, the police are keeping a close watch on high-ranking communists who have not surrendered to the authorities and who are now living in cities.

"These people are waiting for the right time and conditions, such as social injustice. Then they would make a move," Col Kitti said.

He also said that communist defectors who surrendered en masse to authority had not changed their ideology but were forced by the circumstances to stop fighting and lay down arms.

Though these people have not changed their beliefs, their surrender has worked in the government's favour because the government can save the lives of soldiers as well as civilians.

"They have a new tactic, so do we. We now have our mass movements such as the village scouts and national defence volunteers. If they start using their new tactic, we are ready to repel them in the same manner," Col Kitti said.

The colonel also revealed that both pro-Chinese and pro-Russian communist factions are now actively operating in the country, especially the pro-Chinese faction whose members have penetrated many organisations.

Col Kitti claimed that the authorities know the identity of all members of both KGB and GRU.

He said the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Taiwan intelligence have helped provide much information for the Thai authorities.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. AIR ATTACKS IN LEBANON

OW070745 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 7 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against recent U.S. air-attacks on positions of Syrian units in the peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

It says: "Obviously, this war escalation move, undertaken by the U.S. in coordination with Israel, was premeditated. The U.S. has long been hostile towards Syria, considering it an obstacle to the implementation of the Reagan plan to thwart the resistance of the Lebanese patriotic forces, wipe out the Palestine Liberation Organization, and subject progressive Arab countries to the U.S. neo-colonialist control in the Middle-East. And to the Zionists, Syria is an obstacle to their expansionist plan."

"Following the U.S. invasion of Grenada," the paper stresses, "this new military escalation in Lebanon has laid bare the extremely bellicose and deceitful nature of the U.S. imperialists under the Reagan administration. The U.S. has been gradually expanding its military presence and armed intervention in that strategic region of the world, thereby undermining peace and international security."

The paper acclaims Syria's resolute and effective counterattacks, and concludes: "If Reagan refuses to draw the Vietnam lesson and keeps going ahead with war escalation, he will meet with incalculable consequences."

SRV LEADERS CONDEMN IMPERIALIST SCHEMES IN CYPRUS

OW040855 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 3 -- "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam always stands for the Cypriot people's just struggle against imperialist and other reactionary forces, in defence of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus," said President Truong Chinh in a message of reply to Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, who had informed him of the stance of the Republic of Cyprus regarding the proclamation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

President Truong Chinh said in his message: "We support the correct stance of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the resolutions of the Non-aligned Movement on the Cypriot issue which demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and the cessation of all intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus, so that the Cypriot people may decide their own destiny."

On this occasion, Chairman Pham Van Dong has sent a message of reply to Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who recently informed him of the Non-aligned Movement's position on the Cypriot issue.

The message said: "The proclamation of the so-called 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' has violated the national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and the resolutions of the Non-aligned Movement on the Cypriot issue. This is a scheme hatched for a long time by the imperialist and other reactionary forces to partition Cyprus and maintain that country as a military base for them to oppose peace and the security of nations in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the world as a whole.

"The consistent stand of the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is to fully support the Cypriot people's just struggle, to defend the independence and unity of the Republic of Cyprus, and the correct resolutions of the Non-aligned Movement on the Cypriot issue."

HANOI DENOUNCES CHINA'S 'SHAM REVOLUTIONARIES'

OW061033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Under the title "Sham Revolutionaries," today's NHAN DAN "Current Events" talk reads:

Xi Zhongxun, one of today's top Chinese leaders, made the following statement in Paris on 1 December: Marxism-Leninism was, is, and always will be the guide for all policies of the Communist Party of China. That is the dirtiest, most monstrous, and most impudent deceit ever.

Who can believe that the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, who have done the following acts, are followers of Marxism-Leninism? They have allied themselves with the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists, and other international reactionary forces, have served as their accomplices, and have placed themselves in their ranks. Far from protesting against, they have, instead, encouraged them in their arms race and military buildup to oppose the world revolutionary movement. They have opposed the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Cuba; and have sown division within and opposed the socialist community. They sent 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam, perpetrating bloody crimes against the Vietnamese people. They have waged a multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries. They used the Pol Pot genocidal clique to massacre more than 3 million Kampucheans and are continuing to use the Pol Pot remnant troops to counter Kampuchea's resurgence. They have divided and undermined the world communist movement. They opposed the West European people's peace movement for the past 2 years -- only a few days ago, for political purposes, the Beijing reactionaries started to voice their support for that movement, but in vague and insipid terms. They have purged and massacred tens of millions of Chinese people and cadres from the Great Leap Forward period and Cultural Revolution to the current party rectification campaign.

The true nature of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists is to oppose Marxism-Leninism, communism, socialism, other peoples' national independence, and peace and stability in the region and the rest of the world, while harboring the foolish ambition for world hegemony.

Were Marx and Lenin still alive, they would tell them to their face: You are traitors, sham revolutionaries. We do not know you.

HANOI ASSAILS PRC'S 'TWO-FACED' KOREA POLICY

BK070316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Current topic by Nguyen Qui: "Let Us Discuss China's Two-Faced Policy On the Korean Issue"]

[Text] One of the issues Hu Yaobang discussed with the authorities of Japan during his 8-day visit to that country was the Korean issue. The leader of China's ruling party assured the Tokyo authorities that North Korea can do nothing to strain the situation on the Korean Peninsula and that it is not capable of carrying out aggression against South Korea.

If this is all that concerns the issue then there is nothing worth discussing. However, this is significant because China's stand and attitude toward this issue have always been detrimental to the interests of the Korean people and against their aspirations for national unification.

Beijing leaders have often called on the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea and let the Korean people settle their internal affairs themselves. However, people have noticed that China has not said much about that demand in the recent past. During his visit to Japan, Mr Hu Yaobang did not even bother to demand the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

When he visited South Korea in mid-November, U.S. President Reagan pledged support for the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan administration and promised to maintain the presence of American soldiers in that country. He even expressed willingness to send more troops to South Korea. Meanwhile, in an obvious act of provocation, Mrs Reagan made a private trip to the 38th parallel to chat with American soldiers there.

How did the Chinese authorities react to this? Unable to remain silent, Beijing voiced its protest against the United States in a perfunctory manner. The attitude of the Chinese authorities was manifested even more clearly during the visit to Beijing in September 1983 by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. At a session of talks with the U.S. defense secretary, Deng Xiaoping raised the question of reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula through negotiations among China, the United States and Japan. This shows Beijing is acting out of habit -- interfering in the internal affairs of another country -- by discussing the Korean issue over the heads of the Korean people.

Beijing has emphatically declared that it supports the Korean people's struggle for peace and national unification. However, in reality, it wants to prolong the partition of their country and does not want the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. At a reception in honor of the Japanese Socialist Party delegation in September 1983, Deng Xiaoping pointed to China's so-called flexible stand on the Korean issue. Commenting on this, many Western news agencies maintain that China's flexibility is the indication of its desire to see United States recognize North Korea in exchange for its recognition of South Korea.

While the United States is still not ready to recognize North Korea, China has made the first steps toward establishing relations with South Korea. China had sent an official delegation to South Korea to negotiate the return of the aircraft flown to that country by a Chinese pilot defector. In the official documents exchanged between the two countries on this matter, China clearly referred to South Korea as the Republic of Korea. China abrogated the law prohibiting South Korean citizens from entering its country when it actually issued entry visas to some South Korean delegates, thus enabling them to attend a UN-sponsored conference in Beijing. China is also expected to send a team of athletes to participate in the Asian Games in Seoul. All of these deeds by Beijing must have made Chon Tu-hwan quite happy.

In view of this, people can see the true nature of China's stand on the Korean issue. It is laughable that while emphatically declaring its support for the unification of Korea, China continues to maintain its close relations with the United States and Japan -- the two countries that are trying to prolong the partition of Korea --, and while emphatically declaring its respect for the independence, sovereignty, and right to self-determination of all nations, China seeks to join the United States and Japan in discussing matters that belong to the internal affairs of the Korean people.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ADDRESSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS GROUP

BK201014 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The party organization of the bloc of central foreign relations organs [dangr booj khoois cacs cow quan doois ngoai] trung uwowng] held its first congress of delegates on 12-13 October. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

Despite the fact that it was established more than half a year ago, the party organization of the bloc of central foreign relations organs has been able to perform its function and work in compliance with the spirit of Decision No 12 of the party Central Committee Secretariat. It has also been able to ensure coordination and cooperation in work related to party building and leadership over political tasks among various organs of the bloc. Through political and ideological indoctrination it provides, cadres and party members in these organs have achieved a high degree of identity of views and have exerted great efforts in the struggle to implement and preserve the foreign policies and lines of our party and state, thus helping to firmly consolidate solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist community, further strengthen the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries, and gradually frustrate all schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries. The congress seriously reviewed shortcomings of the party organization and set forth guidelines and tasks for the period from now until 1985, which involve intensifying the fighting strength, leadership ability, and unanimity of all party organization echelons; improving the ability and quality of cadres and party members; and ensuring that the party line and policy on foreign relations front are satisfactorily implemented and that all organs in the bloc outstandingly carry out their tasks and closely coordinate with other organs.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam warmly commended the party organization of the foreign relations bloc and cadres and party members of its member organs for their initial achievements. After analyzing the current complex world situation and pointing to the unchanged insidious nature of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam condemned the Reagan administration for intensifying the arms race, thus creating an extremely tense situation in the world. He then urged the party organization of the bloc to try to understand the foreign line thoroughly and in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the fifth party congress and other resolutions of the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums so as to apply this line creatively and actively to its specific tasks.

Calling on all cadres and party members of foreign relations organs to enhance their revolutionary awareness and ethical quality, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam said: Cadres and party members on the foreign relations front must persist in the stand of the working class; improve their theoretical background; firmly adhere to Marxism-Leninism; thoroughly understand all party viewpoints on internal and external affairs; learn foreign languages; improve their knowledge of social, natural, and technological sciences; and firmly grasp the actual situation in the world, in general, and the region in particular. This is aimed at successfully executing the line and policy on foreign relations, enhancing the prestige of our country in the world, procuring assistance from fraternal parties and countries as well as from friendly countries for our national construction and defense, and frustrating enemy schemes of encircling and isolating Vietnam.

Cadres and party members on the foreign relations front must be responsible for all problems of the country. They not only have to firmly grasp the line on foreign relations, but also have to study all the practical problems in the country so that they can perform their work satisfactorily and, through their work, they can contribute even more effectively to economic and social development.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam urged all grassroots party organizations of the bloc to intensify the inspection and control of party members. This is aimed at enabling cadres and party members engaged in work related to foreign relations to maintain their quality and fulfill their assignments under all circumstances, as well as at taking decisive and prompt action against cadres and party members -- including high-ranking cadres -- who have violated discipline, in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee plenum.

HANOI VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS OPENSHuynh Tan Phat Speaks

OW050611 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] In the spirit of actively developing the successes of the 2d Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] and of the 9th Congress of the Hanoi party organization, the 10th Congress of the Hanoi Municipal VFF solemnly opened this morning, 2 December, in the auditorium of the Giang Vo Hotel.

Delegates representing various intellectual circles, religious communities, political parties, and worker-peasant organizations in the capital city were present. Among the congress presidium members were Comrades Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the VFF Central Committee; and many other comrade leaders representing various central and municipal mass organizations.

On behalf of the congress presidium, professor Dr Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee read an opening speech and a report of the Hanoi Municipal VFF Congress. After reviewing the Hanoi people's important achievements and the Hanoi Municipal VFF's tasks over the past 3 years, Dr Pham Khac Quang stressed the front's task of promptly motivating the local people of all strata to engage in labor, production, and thrift emulation; to fulfill the state plan; and to boost the revolutionary mass movements in the capital. He said:

[Begin Pham Khac Quang recording] Over the past 3 years under the leadership of the CPV and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, all classes of the capital's people have steadily and calmly developed the heroic tradition of the capital Hanoi, have overcome untold ordeals, and have advanced to score achievements despite the many difficulties facing the country. The main reasons for these achievements are the clear-sighted line and policies of the CPV Central Committee; the supervision, guidance, and help of the VFF Central Committee; the correct leadership of the municipal party organization executive committee; and the wholehearted assistance of various ministries, services, mass organizations, and brotherly provinces.

Another important reason is the fact that, in the face of ordeals and difficulties, our cadres, workers, employees, and laboring people in the capital have upheld the right of collective mastery; preserved their revolutionary qualities; worked with a self-reliant, tenacious, and creative spirit, maintained production activities; endeavored to comply with and protect the line and policies of the party and the state; and participated in eliminating negative factors. Many advanced models and new factors have appeared in production and work. [applause] [end recording]

Over the past 3 years since the Ninth VFF Congress, the country and the capital have undergone great changes. The Hanoi Municipal VFF has concentrated on developing the right of collective mastery of the local people through the state machinery and mass organizations in all spheres of activity. The effective contributions of the VFF chapters at all levels to the elections of the Seventh National Assembly and the people's councils at various levels; to the campaign to strengthen the socialist legal system among the people; to upholding the administration's effective management and the various mass organizations' role as coordinators, supervisors, and inspectors regarding the state organs' activities, constitute a remarkable achievement of the Hanoi Municipal VFF. Dr Pham Khac Quang then dealt with the future important and pressing main tasks for the front. He said:

[Begin Pham Khac Quang recording] Grasping the party's socialist revolutionary line and the city's economic and social objectives for the future, the front and other mass organizations should promote the sense of collective mastery, self-consciousness, creativeness, and the spirit of self-reliance among the masses; contribute to the labor and production front; and, on this basis, stabilize the livelihood of the people, especially our cadres, workers, and employees. In the emulation movement for labor productivity, we should concentrate on motivating the people to successfully achieve the city's objectives and tasks for 1984-85. In industrial production, the trade union organizations at all levels should motivate the masses to exploit the capital's potentials, reorganize production, properly solve the raw materials problem, apply scientific and technological advances, improve product quality, and fulfill the annual state plan to ensure an increase of 56 percent in production in 1985 as compared with 1982. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of the Hanoi municipal party committee, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, commended the Hanoi Municipal VFF's contributions over the past years, acclaimed the entire nation's solidarity in implementing the front's tasks, and hailed the front for encouraging and motivating all classes of people in the capital to advance and fulfill the tasks laid down by the Fifth CPV Congress.

At the opening of the 10th Congress of the Hanoi Municipal VFF, Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the presidium of the VFF Central Committee greeted and addressed the delegates. He expressed his sentiments on the great achievements scored by the Hanoi VFF over the past years. He recalled Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's statement at the Ninth Congress of the Hanoi Municipal Party organization: Hanoi must represent the entire people's collective mastery according to which all people must be masters every day. He pointed out the important tasks for the front in the capital: Maintaining a civilized lifestyle and taking the lead in implementing the state's regulations, especially the regulation governing the issuance of government bonds. He also dealt with the Hanoi VFF's tasks for protecting world peace and struggling against the U.S. imperialists' nuclear arms race. He said:

[Begin Huynh Tan Phat recording] Over the past 3 years, under the direct leadership of the municipal party committee and under the VFF Central Committee's guidance, all political parties, mass organizations, and VFF members and chapters at all levels have striven to overcome difficulties in developing political and ideological indoctrination; consolidate and expand the nationwide great solidarity bloc; promote the sense of socialist collective mastery and the spirit of self-reliance; and make positive contributions toward fulfilling all political, economic, social, and cultural tasks of the capital city. The Hanoi VFF's activities have yielded many practical results in all spheres. It has motivated the people to develop the right of collective mastery and strengthen the socialist legal system; participate in building and consolidating the administration and in the emulation movement for labor productivity; practice thrift; fulfill the state plan; build the capital into a civilized, wealthy, and beautiful city; consolidate national defense; stand ready to fight and to support combat activities; firmly protect the capital and the socialist Vietnamese fatherland; strengthen Vietnam's solidarity and overall cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as the revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world; and consolidate and strengthen the special friendship with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

On behalf of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, I warmly acclaim the encouraging and praiseworthy achievements and progress scored by the Hanoi VFF and its subordinate organizations. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of the VFF in fraternal provinces and cities, including Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, and Hai Hung, the delegates expressed greetings and wishes for success to the 10th Congress of the Hanoi VFF.

VFF Committee Closes Congress

OW060025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] After 2 days of intensive work by delegates in a spirit of solidarity, single-mindedness, confidence, and determination, the 10th Congress of the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee ended with splendid success.

The congress participants joyfully welcomed Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, and Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, who came to attend and address the congress. They heard professor-doctor Pham Khac Quang read the report by the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee, which reviewed the important achievements of the capital's people and the work of the local VFF committee over the past 3 years. The report also laid out the guidelines for the front's tasks for the coming period.

The congress participants heard 21 speeches by delegates, who represented the people of all walks of life, religions, political parties, and mass organizations that are members of the front. They assessed the front's strengths and weaknesses in the past and laid out the guidelines for the tasks and programs of action in the coming period, to publicize, motivate, organize, and mobilize the capital's people of all walks of life to build up socialist revolutionary movements and to successfully fulfill the socio-economic objectives for the 1983-85 period set forth by the ninth congress of the local party organization.

The congress participants passed a resolution on the tasks of the 10th Congress of the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee, letters of determination to the VFF Central Committee and the Central Committee of the CPV's Hanoi party organization, and a statement voicing support for the struggle for peace and life, opposition to nuclear war, and condemnation of the U.S. warlike, militarist policy.

The congress participants elected the staff for the 10th term of the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee, which consists of 115 members, with Professor-Doctor Pham Khac Quang reelected committee chairman.

VFF TO MOTIVATE PEOPLE TO BUY GOVERNMENT BONDS

OW040504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On 1 December 1983, the Vietnam Fatherland Front (VFF) Central Committee Presidium held an enlarged meeting in Hanoi under the chairmanship of Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium. The meeting issued the following communique:

The meeting studied, discussed, and decided on measures to promote the campaign to encourage the entire people to purchase national construction bonds issued by our state with the aim of mobilizing sources of capital from among the people in support of national socialist industrialization.

The meeting decided to set up a Central Committee to motivate the people in buying government bonds, with Comrade Huynh Tan Phat as chairman and with other members including personalities and comrades of good reputation representing the people of all strata, nationalities, religious communities, political parties, and mass organizations and various branches and circles.

The meeting also decided to set up local motivation committees in various provinces, cities, districts, villages, and wards with the Central Committee as the nucleus.

The meeting urged the VFF chapters at all levels and the organizations affiliated with the VFF to scrupulously implement the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution regarding the campaign to encourage compatriots to purchase government bonds.

The VFF Central Committee Presidium appealed to all compatriots nationwide to unite and manifest their warm love for the country and socialism by enthusiastically purchasing government bonds in accordance with voluntarism and their capabilities in order to contribute to building a wealthy and powerful country.

HANOI REVIEWS TAP CHI CONG SAN NOVEMBER ISSUES

OW050231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Review of Issue No 11, 1983, of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Text] The journal carries an editorial entitled: "Step Up the Socialist Transformation of Private Industry and Trade." After highlighting the important achievements and shortcomings of the socialist transformation of private industry and trade in the past, the editorial clearly points out: The socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade should be continued and stepped up to take our entire country to socialism. If the socialist transformation of private industry and trade is not stepped up and if the bourgeoisie is not done away with, socialism cannot be successfully built.

The editorial goes on to say: To carry out socialist transformation is precisely to implement an important part of the general and economic line set forth by the party's fourth and fifth congresses. To satisfactorily carry out socialist transformation is to make an important contribution to the struggle of the entire party, entire armed forces, and entire people in foiling the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, in strengthening national defense, and in maintaining political security and social order and safety.

In the current task of socialist transformation, as far as private industry and trade are concerned, we must primarily step up socialist transformation in the south while continuing to transform the newly formed bourgeoisie and the petty merchants who are increasing in the north due to our recent lapses in management. We must also consolidate and perfect the socialist relations of production throughout the country. To perform this task is also to carry out close coordination and mutual assistance between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in socialist transformation and socialist construction and in the struggle against the enemy's plots and sabotage.

The editorial points to the party's basic viewpoints which we must grasp in the course of carrying out transformation. They are to coordinate transformation with construction, while considering construction as the main task.

In conclusion, the editorial says: Socialist transformation of private industry and trade is a class struggle of socialism against capitalism, which is fiercely taking place in the first stage of the transitional period. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the guidance of the government, we must hold fast to the proletarian dictatorship, develop the combined and uniform strength of economic, educational, mass motivation, organizational, and administrative measures. We must draw a lesson from past transformation work, overcome shortcomings, develop the gains obtained, continue to push forward transformation, and satisfactorily complete socialist transformation of private industry and trade according to fixed plans, thus contributing to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

Next is the article: "Protect the People's Health." The article says: To protect and promote the people's health is not only the objective but also the precondition for socioeconomic development. For this reason, health work must be closely connected with and support production, livelihood, and national defense. The article points out: To protect and promote the people's health is a long and arduous process. We must develop to a high degree the spirit of self-reliance, and must satisfactorily carry out the mottoes "the state and the people work together" and "the central government and the regions work together." We must perfect the health organization system; pay attention first to the general health service network in both the rural and urban areas and in the industrial zones, raise the responsibility of provincial, city, and central health agencies in support general health service.

Under the current difficult conditions, many health installations have in general satisfactorily carried out control and care of the people's health. The health service should sum up in good time and disseminate widely the good experiences and methods, and step up the emulation movement of learning from advanced and typical models.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Comrade Truong Chinh's address to cadres and representatives of the people of Dong Nai Province during his visit to this province. After praising the achievements and initial changes recorded by Dong Nai, he pointed to some urgent tasks of the Dong Nai party committee; first, to develop the province's economic strength; second, to control the distribution and circulation battlefield; and third, to step up socialist transformation of nonsocialist economic components.

He also highlighted the need to realistically carry out construction along with transformation. This is to establish socialist production relations in all the three aspects -- the ownership system, managerial system, and distribution system; to build up and reorganize production and business within the limits of each province, each economic and technical sector, each region, and each grassroots unit; to gradually build the system whereby the party leads, the people are masters, and the state governs; to satisfactorily carry out the national defense and security task; and to fully and seriously implement the resolution of the fourth plenum of the Central Committee on ideological and organizational tasks, thus ensuring the successful performance of the aforementioned urgent socioeconomic tasks.

In conclusion, Comrade Truong Chinh said: With their tradition of unity and revolutionary creative spirit, guided by the resolution of the fourth Central Committee plenum, and positively assisted by other provinces and by the entire people, the Dong Nai party organization and people will certainly develop their great potentials and fundamental advantages, overcome difficulties, advance steadily to socialism and turn Dong Nai into a prosperous and strong province.

Next is Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho's article: "The People's Council, the Working People's Tool for Mastery." After highlighting some of the great characteristics of socialist democracy, the article discusses the role of democratic agencies. It says: In the system whereby the party leads, the state governs, and the people are masters, democratic agencies play an extremely important role, because, according to our country's Constitution, they both manifest the working people's function of being masters of society and they directly govern society. To develop the role of the people's council in accordance with the Constitution and law is still a focal issue in our requirement of perfecting socialist democracy.

We must prove that in real life, the need for a democratic system, in this case the need for the people's council, is indispensable in building more and more firmly the socialist foundation, a part of the new regime.

In this month's issue, TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Comrade Tran Quynh's article: "Socialist Internationalism in Action," written on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing by our country and the Soviet Union of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The article says that in accordance with the spirit of this treaty, at a time when we were facing great difficulties, the Soviet Union resolutely stood by the Vietnamese people's side, responded generously and in good time to our national defense needs and provided us with technical supplies and goods essential for production and livelihood so that our economy could function normally. The projects built with Soviet assistance are the first important material-technical bases for socialist construction in our country. For our part, we have also made great efforts in increasing our exports to the Soviet Union.

The article points to the extreme significance of the Soviet Union's great assistance to our country over the past 5 years. This assistance is indeed invaluable. It manifests the noble internationalism of the glorious CPSU, which is holding aloft the banner of peace and revolution in the world, and of the great Soviet people, who have always had deep sentiments for our people and who have always considered support and assistance to Vietnam as the dictates of their hearts and minds.

Next is Comrade Pham The Duyet's article: "Build a Stable and Strong Contingent of Workers." Regarding the significance of the building of a strong contingent of workers, the article says: "This is both an urgent demand of the current situation and a very important demand of the progress of our country's revolution in the future. Whether or not the economic, social, scientific, and technical objectives are fulfilled, whether or not the creative labor emulation campaign is pushed forward, and whether or not the management of the economy and of enterprises is improved, and so forth, all depends on the quality of the contingent of workers.

The article says: Building a contingent of workers is the task of the entire party and the state. As the broadest mass organization of the working class, as a school of socialism and communism, and as a bridge linking the party to the workers, the trade unions regard educating and training the workers in all respects as their foremost task.

This month's issue of the magazine also carries Comrade "Dang Hoi Zuan's article: "Ceaselessly Raise the Quality of Health Activities." After showing that due to common economic difficulties in the whole country and shortcomings of the sector bearing main, managerial responsibility over the past few years the quality of health activities has tended to decrease. The article points out: To raise the quality of health activities is the primary task of each health cadre and installations.

The article then discusses policies and measures aimed at improving the quality of health activities in the situation wherein the country still faces many difficulties. The important thing is to calculate in such a way as to accomplish the most for the people's health with the minimum amount of labor, supplies, and money.

Next, the magazine carries the article: "The Revolution and Culture," written on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Vietnamese cultural program. The article clearly points out the important significance and value of the program, showing that the party's cultural, literary, and artistic line is like an ever-growing luxuriant tree the roots of which are buried in the 1943 Vietnamese cultural program. These roots are the Marxist-Leninist cultural viewpoint applied to the situation of Vietnam. The honor and responsibility of the cultural fighter is to struggle to turn the cultural, artistic, and literary line of the party into vivid reality and to formulate and implement a socialist cultural platform in a manner compatible with the nature and task of the revolutionary stage.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CHONG SAN also carries To Quyen's article: "The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], Vanguard of the Kampuchean Working Class and People." On 28 June 1951, succeeding the cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, the KPRP was born under amid the flames of the war of resistance against French colonial aggression. Throughout more than 30 years of struggle full of hardships and sacrifices, the KPRP has led the Kampuchean working class and people in developing the tradition of national unity and solidarity among the three Indochinese countries to defeat the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan reactionary clique, lackey of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, opening for the Kampuchean people the era of genuine independence and freedom and of advancement toward building a civilized, progressive and happy life.

Looking back at the process of formation and development of the KPRP, the article highlights the years of struggle against the yoke of domination of the country-stealing and the country-selling feudalists, the historic role of the Indochinese Communist Party vis-a-vis the revolutionary movement in Kampuchea, the anti-French resistance and the birth of the KPRK, and subsequently the party's activities during the period full of trials and tribulations, the activities during the period of political struggle, the second congress in September 1960 and the consolidation of the party, the usurpation of the party's leadership by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary opportunist clique, the Kampuchean people's anti-U.S. national salvation, resistance, and the extremely hideous betrayal of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The article also recounts the people's struggle and the emergence of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the new political platform and measures to rebuild the party set forth by the KPRP's Third Congress, the historic victory of 7 January 1979, and the establishment of the PRK.

Finally, the article introduces the Kampuchean people's struggle to rebuild their country, maintain and consolidate their administrative power, the party's fourth congress in May 1981, and the task of building and defending the Kampuchean fatherland in the new stage. The article says in conclusion: The Kampuchean revolution is at a period of great development. The position and strength of the Kampuchean revolution are greatly reinforced. Nothing can reverse this revolution's march forward. On the path ahead, the Kampuchean people, holding aloft their banner of genuine patriotism and the banner of international solidarity, will certainly and victoriously implement the resolutions of the KPRK and successfully defend and build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, democratic Kampuchea with territorial integrity that advances toward socialism.

Next is Chau Qiang's commentary: "Attacking and Occupying Grenada, U.S. Imperialism Has Revealed Its Northehrn Aggressive Nature." It points out: The United States' dispatch of troops to commit aggression against Grenada shows that along with the nuclear arms race, with a view to recovering its strategic superiority and preparing for a new world war with nuclear weapons, U.S. imperialism is endeavoring to intervene in the internal affairs of various countries, kindling localized wars, so as to oppose independent countries, especially those which have chosen the path of socialist development. The U. S. aggression in Grenada shows that U.S. imperialism is exerting efforts to counterattack the national liberation movement in the world, and that it is resorting to all forms of intervention, including armed aggression, in an attempt to check the progress toward socialism of various nations which have escaped the colonialist yoke in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The article affirms: The Grenada incident is not yet the conclusion. On the contrary, it is the beginning of a new quagmire, after the one in Vietnam, of U.S. imperialism in Central America, in the Caribbean region, and possibly in other regions where U.S. imperialism sticks its bloody hands in.

AUSTRALIANORTH KOREA'S 'APPROACHES' ON TIES REJECTED

BK070608 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Australia has turned down several approaches by North Korea to reestablish diplomatic relations. Australia's deputy representative at the United Nations, Mr Lance Joseph, said his government felt it could not consider ties after the finding that North Korea was responsible for planting a bomb in the Burmese capital, Rangoon, which killed 21 South Korean and Burmese officials. He told the General Assembly debate on terrorism that there had been a number of approaches from North Korea to resume relations which the Pyongyang broke off in 1975.

Burma announced after an investigation that the bomb attack in October was the work of saboteurs sent by North Korea. Two North Korean officers are now on trial in Rangoon. Mr Joseph said Australia looked to North Korea to abide by internationally accepted forms of behavior and renounce its hostile activity against South Korea.

HAYDEN ON MEDIATOR ROLE BETWEEN ASEAN, SRV

BK070956 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says Australia believes it can help solve the problem of Kampuchea by developing its ties with Southeast Asia and a mature and productive relationship with Vietnam. He said the problem of Kampuchea remained the greatest source of tension in Indochina.

In a statement to Parliament, Mr Hayden said the destiny of the Khmer people had for too long been determined by others, and his government would accept a solution to the Kampuchean issue only if it guaranteed their survival. Mr Hayden said the history of the past 30 years showed the danger of outside involvement and the fact that the West had failed to recognize the aspirations of the Indochinese people. He told Parliament it was a matter of grave concern to Australia and its regional neighbors that similar risks existed today. The minister said the only way of addressing the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the increasing reliance of Vietnam on the Soviet Union was by direct dialogue with Vietnam. Otherwise, he said Vietnam could become increasingly cut off from the West. However, Mr Hayden said his comment did not mean Australia was lining up against old friends in the Association of South-east Asian Nations or the West. Neither did it mean that Australia was insensitive to the views of refugees from Indochina who had settled in Australia.

PARLIAMENT HEARS REPORT ON COMBE-IVANOV AFFAIR

BK061008 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The Royal Commission report on the so-called Combe-Ivanov affair has substantially vindicated the actions taken by the federal government in expelling the Soviet diplomat, Valeriy Ivanov, last April. The commission was charged with investigating the expulsion of Mr Ivanov for alleged spying and his relationship with former Canberra lobbyist Mr David Combe. In his report tabled in Parliament, the royal commissioner, Mr Justice Hope, also largely endorsed the role played by the Australian Security Intelligence Organization -- ASIO -- in the affair.

The report said Mr Combe was largely a victim of his own making and that he had lied before the inquiry. The royal commission found that Mr Ivanov was an active agent in the Soviet secret police -- the KGB -- and that he was cultivating Mr Combe for use as a Soviet agent. It also found that ASIO acted properly in taking its information to the government and that government acted properly in expelling Mr Ivanov and in denying Mr Combe further professional access to ministers.

EDUCATION MINISTER QUILTS OFFICE IN PROTEST

HK070044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Education Minister Onofre Corpuz has resigned from the minister of education, culture, and sport, and from all other government positions. Minister Corpuz told reporters yesterday that his resignation sent to President Marcos on November 26 would take effect on December 15. The resignation however was not acted upon by the president.

Minister Corpuz cited in his letter to the president two pressing issues which caused him to resign. He said the ruling party caucus endorsing the restoration of the vice presidency is utterly unacceptable to him, because it was a sacrifice of the Filipino people's independence. He added that the office of the president never replied to his appeal on the recall of the appointment of (Fortunato Tatad) as president of the Mountain State Agricultural College in La Trinidad, Benguet.

MARCOS HINTS AT FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPLACEMENT

OW071303 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Leaders of the ruling party will soon meet to decide on who should replace Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo who has resigned because of ill health. The president hinted that Romulo's successor might come from the ranks of assemblymen or from the Foreign Ministry itself. Among the possible successors were Assemblymen Arturo Tolentino, Emmanuel Pelaez, and Labor Minister Blas Ople.

PRESIDENT DEFINES LIMITS OF CARETAKER'S POWERS

HK070428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The president has said that as caretaker, the Batasang Pambansa speaker cannot exercise all the powers of the president on assuming the office. This means, he said, he cannot choose the armed forces chief of staff and members of the Cabinet.

[Begin Marcos recording] Under the agreement, we have the speaker of the Batasang Pambansa take over if and when the president resigns, or for any reason dies, or for any reason is unable to perform the duties of president, but in a caretaker, not successor capacity, which means that he will not exercise all the powers of the president. One of those powers will probably be the power of appointment, which means that he cannot for instance change the minister of public works, he cannot change the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, but instead within 3 days after taking over as caretaker, [words indistinct] call for the Batasang Pambansa, which will then call an election for president and vice president simultaneously, within 60 days of [words indistinct]. The speaker therefore will tend to stay at the very most a total of about 60 days, and then [words indistinct]. This is an amendment which also eliminates the executive committee. [end recording]

Supports January Plebiscite

OW061439 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa favors the holding of the plebiscite on the proposed amendment to the Constitution on 17 January 1984. In fact, the president is optimistic that the ratification of the amendment will encounter no difficulty. According to the president, the plebiscite will serve as a testing ground for the ruling party. It is for this reason that the president has been meeting with political leaders. His latest meeting was with mayors and other officials from Pangasinan and Iloco Norte in Baguio City. For the details, here is Joel Barotilla.

[Begin recording] In the course of his dialogue with the mayors, the president assured them that priority will continue to be given to school building and Barangay Road projects. He informed the mayors that a 600 million peso budgetary fund and a 700 million peso economic support fund is available for the projects. However, the president stressed that he is reviewing the list being submitted for the proper allocation of the funds. The president and the mayors also took up the succession issue. He explained that under the compromise proposal, the speaker who will act as caretaker will not exercise all the powers of the presidency and, therefore, will not have the power to appoint.

During the course of the briefing, the president underscored the importance of the role the local officials will play in the Batasang elections. Joel Barotilla, BKE [Kanloan Broadcasting Service] News, in Baguio City. [End recording]

CARDINAL URGES 'MORAL STATESMANSHIP' BY MARCOS

BK070556 Hong Kong AFP in English 0527 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec 6 (AFP) -- Top churchman Jaime Cardinal Sin has urged President Ferdinand Marcos' government to exercise "moral statesmanship" and stop being a "bystander" in the effort to achieve national reconciliation.

Speaking late yesterday before 2,000 people in the central city of Bacolod, Cardinal Sin urged Filipinos to neither despair nor turn cynical "if our persistent invitations to establish a council for national reconciliation remain unanswered."

The archbishop of Manila has proposed a government-private sector council to President Marcos to help solve the nationwide unrest following the still-unsolved August 21 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

The outspoken spiritual leader of this largely Roman Catholic nation warned officials against concentrating on the "narrow perceptions of economics," saying this would "doom all efforts toward the proper solution." The indignation being expressed by our people is moral in essence. The survival of the nation rests not on economic craftsmanship but on moral statesmanship," he stressed.

On the government's claim that the national problems are caused by external factors, the cardinal said it was a "mark of immaturity" and avoided "the honesty and courage required for internal reforms."

He said demonstrations throughout the country symbolized "the yearning of the people to live with dignity in a society where freedom, truth and justice flourish. "Does the government still possess the moral resources to match this high level attained by the collective aspiration of our people?" he said.

Cardinal Sin attacked presidential decrees imposing severe penalties, including death and life imprisonment, for mere participation in demonstrations considered by authorities as seditious. Such decrees "threaten our humanity as a civilized people," he said.

AQUINO INQUIRY BOARD TO SUMMON METROCOM CHIEF

OW061824 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] A top-ranking officer may appear before the Agrava Board.

The Agrava board has decided to summon Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Intelligence Service Group Chief Colonel Rolando Abadilla to appear before the body. The board wants to find out why Abadilla was at the scene of the assassination. Abadilla's presence at the crime scene was confirmed by Captain (Liuning Cavinta) of the Aviation Security Command.

Meanwhile, the board resumed its hearing today, with the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] medical legal officer taking the witness stand. And Jose Carlos has the latest.

[Begin video recording] [Carlos] [Video shot shows pictures of two people] Who were these these two persons, apparently military men, posted inside the entrance of the China Airlines plane when former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr, was about to descend? The **Agrava factfinding board is interested in their identity. The board got pictures of** these men taken from a videotape supplied by Japanese newsmen who were with Aquino on the plane. Even AVSECOM [Aviation Security Command] men who have already testified before the board cannot identify these people. According to attorney (Bienvenido Tan), the board's public coordinator, these men in the pictures may shed light on the Aquino assassination.

At today's public hearing at the SSS [Social Security System] building, an NBI pathologist testified that former Senator Aquino could not have survived more than 5 minutes from the gunshot, fired at close range by the alleged assassin. It was an instantaneous death according to Dr Bienvenido Munoz, who conducted an autopsy on Aquino. Dr Munoz insisted that the trajectory of the bullet that entered at the back of the head of the former senator was upwards. He said that the bullet entered at the back of the head, hit a bony part of the skull causing it to deflect, and then exited at the lower jaw. This is in contrast with earlier testimony before the defunct Fernando commission that the bullet's trajectory was downwards. He said that Aquino measured 168 cm, slightly taller than Galman, who measured 170 cm [all figures as heard]. This, according to Dr Nieto Salvador, another NBI pathologist who testified before the Agrava board today. Dr Salvador performed autopsy on Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin.

[Salvador] I also examined the blood which was present on the surface, that was present or that was drying over the surface of the body, and after that I washed the body clean, and examined for the different injuries that the cadaver sustained or the victim sustained. There were 16 gunshot wounds.

[Carlos] Dr Salvador also told the board Galman was alive when he sustained 16 gunshot wounds. Galman was 10-14 hours dead when Dr Salvador autopsied him at about 1130 in the evening of 21 August at the PC [Philippine Constabulary] crime laboratory of Camp Crame in Quezon City. [End recording]

LABOR MINISTER, GROUP DIFFER ON OVERSEAS JOBS

HK061416 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Chito Parazo]

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople assured yesterday that the government will continue to scout for more job opportunities abroad for Filipino workers who will be laid off by distressed business firms due to the current economic crisis.

Ople announced this even as the Overseas Placement Association of the Philippines (OPAP) expressed fears that most Middle East countries are slowing down on their various big construction projects.

Emilio Bonoan, OPAP president, said construction and recruitment firms foresee a gloomy future, with most governments in the Middle East cutting back on development expenditures while job opportunities elsewhere have been curtailed sharply by the debt crisis and sluggish recovery process of the world economy.

However, Ople was very optimistic that overseas employment will continue to open better prospects in the next 10 years.

Ople said French international firms have assured him that it is possible for the Philippines to increase its construction manpower in the Middle East by as much as 100,000 personnel. Ople said that there are now some 30,000 Filipino workers employed by three or four French construction firms in the Middle East. However, he said that French companies would like the Philippine Government to be more flexible in enforcing employment standards for Filipino workers departing for the Middle East in view of the contracting job markets there.

Ople arrived yesterday from a week-long mission to Paris aimed at promoting Filipino manpower among 60 French international construction firms with some \$12 billion worth of contracts in the Middle East. He disclosed that various French firms reacted enthusiastically to his proposal for a tie-up between French capital and management and Filipino manpower. He cited the experience of three or four French firms with Filipino workers in the Middle East which employ 30,000 Filipinos whose productivity have been tested.

INCREASE IN FOREIGN EQUITY PARTICIPATION APPROVED

HK070042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday authorized an increase in foreign equity participation of investors in various economic activities including preferred non-pioneer areas, to accelerate entry of capital into the country during this period of economic difficulty. The president issued presidential decree No. 1892 allowing foreign investors to invest up to 100 percent in pioneer enterprises for a period of 1 year starting immediately. The decree suspended the effectivity of the provisions of article 34 of presidential decree 1789 as amended, otherwise known as the omnibus investment code, which limits equity participation of foreign nationals and corporations in non-pioneer industries to 40 percent, the controlling 60 percent being reserved for Filipino.

In this regard, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin told newsmen that the liberalization was proposed by the Philippine business conference recently held under the auspices of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The conference was attended not only by Filipino businessmen but also by delegates from major industrialized nations with substantial investment exposures in the country.

Under the decree, existing non-pioneer enterprises registered pursuant to the provisions of the omnibus investment code and whose investments are limited to 40 percent may now increase their equity up to 100 percent.

15 MEMBER OF CPP RELEASED FOR CHRISTMAS

OW061728 Quezon City RPN Television Network 1100 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The president has ordered the temporary release of 15 Communist Party Members. The president issued the release order in the spirit of Christmas, compassion, and reconciliation, in line with his call for unity.

Ordered released were Rodolfo Bautista, Lucero Lagmay, Avilina Lagmay, Ernesto Boadilla Roland Marcelo, Mariella Dola, Rolando de Vega, Indoveva Laoagan, Romelo Tuszon, Belharin Briones, Christino Rodriguez, Nestor Castro, Josephine Soriano, Brenda Subido, and Elena Velasco. All 15 are said to be members of the Communist Party's regional party committee for northwestern Luzon.

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Dec 8, 1983

